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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast, occasional rain. Temp. 38-48 (4.—2). Tomorrow occasional showers. Yesterday's temp. 38-30 (3.—1). LONDON: Cloudy, occasional rain or snow. Temp. 43-48 (6-8). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 41-32 (5-0). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 37-43 (14-6). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 41-28 (5.—2). Yesterday's temp. 41-28 (5.—1).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 Sch.	Libya	9 Plast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.60 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	120 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	25 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

Holland, Italy Quit Rhodesia

To Pull Consuls; France May, Too

SALISBURY, March 10 (UPI).—Two more consuls in Rhodesia, the fourth and fifth in eight days, today received instructions to prepare to withdraw from Rhodesia. Others were expected to follow suit.

Dutch Consul-General Ted Sadema-Wielandt announced this afternoon his government in The Hague had decided he will leave. His departure was not expected for several weeks.

In Rome, the Italian government said its consulates would also close, in line with Italian policy on Rhodesia.

An Italian Foreign Ministry communique said Rhodesia's adoption of a republican constitution was the work of a minority regime which intends to perpetuate a system of racial discrimination toward a large majority of the population of the country.

Both announcements came within 24 hours of Washington's decision to shut its consulate-general in Salisbury.

Sources at the French consulate said withdrawal there was considered "probable." The West German consulate said it was awaiting news from Bonn.

Salisbury Regrets

Today, the Rhodesian government expressed regret at the American move, announced yesterday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

A statement issued by a spokesman for the Rhodesian External Affairs Ministry said:

"The Rhodesian government was advised formally this morning of the United States government intention to close its consulate-general in Salisbury at 1700 hours on March 17.

"It is regretted that the American government has allowed itself to be forced into this decision by the British government. The consequence of this is that United States citizens will be deprived of United States consular facilities in this country. Rhodesians may rest assured, however, that the closure of the consulate-general will make no difference at all to Rhodesia or themselves.

"The United States government, in closing its consulate, is secure in the knowledge their citizens will be safeguarded and their rights protected *under our stable Rhodesian* laws and government," a Rhodesian statement said.

The American decision, which caught most Rhodesians by surprise, topped the agenda at the regular meeting today of Prime Minister Ian Smith's cabinet.

Political commentators said Mr. Rogers's statement came as a "bitter blow to government hopes," especially since Mr. Smith had recently described President Nixon's policy statement on Africa as "realistic."

The U.S. consulate switchboard was jammed with telephone calls today as Consul Paul O'Neill and his staff made preparations to meet the March 17 closure date.

Many Rhodesians believed Salisbury and Washington worked out a deal last year after two Rhodesians, Roger Nicholson and Trevor Gallehar, were convicted of economic espionage and then released. Both men had been reported working for Washington's Central Intelligence Agency.

Seven More

The pending withdrawal of the Dutch and Italian consuls leaves a total of seven other missions active in Salisbury. They are France, West Germany, South Africa, Switzerland, Portugal, Greece and Austria. Denmark and Norway withdrew their representatives just after the March 2 announcement of Rhodesia's new status as a republic.

When the Salisbury authorities declared independence in November, 1965, six countries closed their consulates or offices in Rhodesia. These were Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan, Sweden and Turkey.

Needs of American citizens in Rhodesia—there are about 1,000 residents plus many more thousands of tourists annually—will probably be met by private means, possibly through a law firm, reliable sources said. The American consul-general in Johannesburg

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press.

Sweet Sleep Leads to Slow Nightmare

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAONE, France, March 10 (UPI).—About 4,000 furious truck drivers blocked the roads to Villefranche and Anse today after they were forbidden to drive through the villages at night because townspeople complained of the noise.

The offending order to the truck drivers said, "Drivers of heavy trucks of more than three tons must not use National Highway 6 between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m."

The blockade started to break up at 10 p.m. when city authorities agreed to suspend their detour order and to seek a 50 percent cut in tolls for the trucks on National Highway A-6, which bypasses the two towns.

The demonstration today became a test of wills between sleepless roadside dwellers and angry truck drivers.

Driving their enormous trucks to highway entrances around the two towns north of Lyons the drivers completely cut off Villefranche and Anse from the outside world. (Photo above shows some of the trucks stopped at a toll house entrance near Villefrance.)

The truck drivers played football and cleaned the town stores out of wine, bread and cheese for their lunches, leaving nothing for the villagers. Jokes were few because many drivers stood to lose 1,000 francs ($190) or more from spoilage of their loads. Thousands of day-old chicks died in the trucks and meat and fish spoiled. Vegetables wilted.

"We demand freedom on the highway," a delegation of truck drivers at the city hall announced. "We accept detours for proper motives such as ice, but not for noise. People who live near the railway never have *forbidden the movement of* trains."

With Defendant Missing

Blast Kills 2, Delays Brown Trial

By Peter A. Jay

BEL AIR, Md., March 10 (WP).—Stunned by the violent deaths yesterday night of two Negroes, one *a close friend, in* an automobile explosion here, William M. Kunstler today sought and won a postponement of the trial of H. Rap Brown until Monday.

Mr. Brown, who was scheduled to appear in court today, could not be found despite extensive searching by his friends, family and attorneys. Mr. Kunstler, chief counsel for the young black militant, said he is extremely worried about his client.

Harford County Circuit Judge Harry K. Dyer jr. said he granted Mr. Kunstler's request for a postponement partly because of Mr. Brown's absence and partly because of the blast that killed two men half a mile from the court house as they drove south, away from *Bel Air, at 11:42 last night.*

The driver of the car, which was blown into unrecognizable pieces, was identified by police as Ralph E. Featherstone, 30, a friend and former client of Mr. Kunstler's and a close associate of Mr. Brown's in the Student National (formerly Nonviolent) Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Unidentified Body

Mr. Featherstone's passenger had not been positively identified late today, but police said it was definitely not Mr. Brown, as Mr. Kunstler and others had feared early this morning. An acquaintance of Mr. Brown who saw the body, Baltimore civil-rights activist Walter Lively, said flatly "The body is not Rap Brown's."

Judge Dyer said he thought that the explosion was an "accident" and that the incident would not prejudice Mr. Brown's trial on charges of incitement to riot and arson. The trial was moved here from Cambridge, where fires and disorders followed a speech of Mr. Brown's in July, 1967, at the request of the state and over Mr. Kunstler's strenuous objections.

Police said an investigation indicated the explosive was being carried in the car. Though they did not rule out the possibility that it was planted there without the *knowledge of the vehicle's occupants*, they suggested—to the anger of Mr. Lively and other Negroes—that it was being carried voluntarily and exploded accidentally.

Mr. Kunstler, Mr. Lively and others speculated that the car was being chased. Police denied this but said a patrolling Maryland *state trooper saw the explosion in* his rear-view mirror as he drove 200 yards ahead of Mr. Featherstone's car.

Fair Trial

Judge Dyer, in granting postponement of the trial, said he was acting out of sympathy to Mr. Kunstler and Mr. Brown for the loss of a friend and not because he thought the explosion had poisoned the air in Bel Air and made a fair trial impossible.

Mr. Kunstler has maintained ever since the trial was transferred

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

For Brandt-Stoph Summit

Bonn Reiterates Willingness To Accept Different Talk Site

BONN, March 10 (Reuters).—West Germany is open to any suggestions for the site of the proposed East-West German summit, government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said today.

"It is up to the other side to make its proposals," he told a press conference.

Chancellor Willy Brandt has offered to switch the summit from East Berlin to an unspecified alternative site to break the deadlock in preparatory talks.

East and West German negotiators will meet in East Berlin on Thursday for another attempt to agree on arrangements for the first meeting between Mr. Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph.

The preparatory talks ran into difficulties when the East Germans insisted that Mr. Brandt should not return to Bonn via West Berlin after his meeting with Mr. Stoph.

The West Germans are equally adamant that Mr. Brandt must be free to choose any route he wishes in traveling to and from East Berlin.

Mr. Ahlers said today it was difficult to imagine the summit taking place before Easter (March 29) as Mr. Brandt hoped a week ago.

But if agreement on an alternative site is reached it should be relatively easy to agree on other details of the meeting, Mr. Ahlers said.

Mr. Brandt has agreed to a summit meeting with Mr. Stoph in the hope of starting a dialogue leading to negotiations on a nonaggression agreement and a more neighborly relationship between the two estranged German states.

East Germany has made clear that it is aiming at full diplomatic recognition by Bonn. The Bonn spokesman said it could certainly be assumed that East Berlin, Moscow and Warsaw were in close consultation on their current diplomatic contacts with Bonn.

Questioned on reports that the Soviet Union was taking a tougher line in the current Moscow talks with Bonn, Mr. Ahlers said he did not have this impression.

Mr. Brandt emphasized tonight that he was not seeking prestige nor would he be discouraged in his efforts to bring about a dialogue with East Germany.

"I will stubbornly pursue this subject, even if it takes longer than at first thought," he told deputies of his Social Democratic party in Bonn.

Warsaw-Bonn Talks Continue

WARSAW, March 10 (UPI).—Polish and West German negotiators met for nearly three hours today in the second round of talks between Bonn and Warsaw.

Chief Bonn delegate Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz left the Polish Foreign Ministry after meeting with Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz.

Moscow-Bonn Session

MOSCOW, March 10 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met today with West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and they conferred for more than four and one-half hours.

It was the longest session since the Soviet-West German talks opened here last December. The meeting was the third since Mr. Bahr's arrival here last week.

British Navy Rings In Nuclear Age By Ringing Out Bell-Bottom Trousers

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—It's anchors aweigh and bell-bottomed trousers away in the nuclear-age British Navy.

That is, the 25-inch bell-bottoms fade out if trials of the new, slim-line uniforms for enlisted men turn out well in 1971.

Radio operator Stephen Thomas, 19, said today: "You feel daft wearing bell-bottoms. They're old-fashioned."

David Owen, under secretary for the Navy, told the House of Commons the probable demise of the traditional uniform was set up by a survey last year among 2,000 British sailors.

Bell-bottoms were not the only projected change in the uniform, Mr. Owen said. The square-rig collar figures to change to a civilian-style collar and tie.

El-Fatah To Ignore Warning

Will Go On Using Lebanon as Base

By Eric Pace

BEIRUT, March 10 (NYT).—El-Fatah let it be known today that its commandos intended to continue their raids across the Lebanese border into Israel and to strike at Israeli industrial installations near Acre and Haifa.

A radio broadcast and a statement issued here by the commando group were widely interpreted as meant to show that el-Fatah was not swayed by the prospect of Israeli retaliatory attacks inside Lebanon.

El-Fatah, the largest of the military commando organizations, also commented critically on signs that UN peace-keeping efforts in the Middle East would be stepped up this spring.

It added that early spring rains swelling the Jordan River had prompted its men to do more of their raiding across the Lebanese-Israeli border, which is relatively dry.

March on Embassy

However, heavy rains fell in Lebanon today, soaking the Arab commando posters that adorn the walls of Arab villages.

Despite the rain, dozens of Arabs marched on the U.S. Embassy with placards bearing messages such as "U.S. Responsible for Aggression on Lebanon." Police stopped the demonstration without violence or casualties.

On the outskirts of Beirut, however, a Lebanese civilian was killed and four others were injured in a gun-battle between squatters and gendarmes who tried to evict them. Four gendarmes were wounded after they began tearing down the squatters' rain-sodden shanty.

The rains were understood to be heavier and colder farther to the south and, thus, were expected to discourage commando activity for the time being at least.

Earlier in the day, however, there were reports of more commando fighting with Israeli troops on the rocky Golan Heights. And the Jordanian Army claimed to have killed an Israeli soldier in an exchange of fire at the Jordanian-Israeli border south of the Jordan River.

No Official Comment

There was no official comment on the el-Fatah statements, one of which was made in an interview with an Arab newsman, which was published in many Beirut newspapers today, and the other in a broadcast from Cairo last night.

In the interview, the commando spokesman said that the recent spate of commando attacks behind Israel's northern line had been *mounted for tactical reasons and* was not meant to embarrass Lebanon. He also asserted that the foray in which five commandos were killed on Sunday morning had been mounted from Jordan and not from Lebanon.

The spokesman, who was not identified, in accordance with *commando practice, said that the* commandos wished to extend their operations toward the Mediterranean coast away from Mount Hermon, where they have been present in large numbers in the past.

He also asserted that the commandos' present accommodation with the Lebanese government would not prevent them from moving into Israel from anywhere along the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Striking at Israel's industrial areas, he indicated, was more or less a long-range aim.

Bonn Ex-Defense Minister Loses Son in Starfighter

BONN, March 10 (NYT).—The only son of West Germany's parliamentary president and former defense minister, Kai-Uwe von Hassel, was killed today when his F-104 Starfighter crashed near Flensburg, the Defense Ministry announced.

UPI.

Joachim von Hassel

First Lt. Joachim von Hassel, 29, an experienced navy pilot, was the 55th flier to lose his life in the American-designed, German-built aircraft since it was adopted by the West German Air Force in 1961. The crash brought the number of West German Starfighter losses to 117.

During his tenure as defense minister, from 1962 until 1966, Mr. von Hassel was the target of a public outcry because of the high accident rate of Starfighter-equipped navy and air force squadrons. The rate is now down on a par with Starfighter crash rates in other NATO air forces, the Defense Ministry announced recently.

Lt. von Hassel's Starfighter crashed onto a field in an unpopulated area of Schleswig-Holstein, the ministry said. It gave no reason for the crash. The pilot is survived by his widow and two children.

U.S. to Begin Deploying Its First MIRVs in June

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 10 (WP).—The United States will deploy this June its first intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads (MIRVs), Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans jr., disclosed today.

Although only a small number of the new Minuteman missiles, perhaps ten to 20, will be deployed in the year beginning July 1, their deployment will begin immediately after the close of a 22-month test period ending in June.

The beginning of deployment of the multiple-warhead and independently targetable vehicles is expected to make even more difficult any Soviet-American agreement to keep the nuclear arms race from entering a new phase. Moscow and Washington will resume their strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) in Vienna on April 16.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., sponsor of a pending resolution with 43 co-sponsors calling for a Soviet-American MIRV-testing moratorium, called on President Nixon last night to "postpone this unwise deployment." He said that "no decision of his presidency will be more momentous."

Administration officials said tonight that although the deployment date had been known within the government for some time, no proposals were made to President Nixon that he delay the date because of the arms limitation talks. There now is a strong opinion within the administration, officials reported, that quantitative control of missiles, that is, of their numbers, rather than qualitative control, one that would bar MIRV warheads, is the most likely basis for a SALT agreement.

'High Confidence'

Mr. Seamans appeared before a closed-door hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee on the Air Force's authorization request for the next fiscal year. He was accompanied by Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force chief of staff.

Mr. Seamans said that "after a number of delays and stretch-outs, we will start fielding the Minuteman 3 in June and, based on tests to date, we have high confidence in this system."

Minuteman-3 will have a range of 7,900 miles and carry three warheads, each with an estimated yield of between 170 and 200 kilotons. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima had a 20 kiloton yield.

Gen. Ryan said that Minuteman-3 "will have the potential of attacking different targets within *its re-entry system's 'footprint.' It* will be able to carry the necessary penetration aids to reduce vulnerability to enemy defenses."

But Gen. Ryan also said that "based on the recent estimates of actual and potential changes in the Soviet ICBM [Intercontinental Ballistic Missile] force we need a new basing concept, using mobile, fixed, hardened or defended sites—or perhaps a mix of these—to increase survivability of our land-based force."

The Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system being pushed by the Nixon administration is designed to protect the Minuteman force of 1,000 missiles from Soviet attack. With Safeguard plus Minuteman-3 improvements, Mr. Seamans said in the unclassified version of his testimony, "the ICBM portion of our deterrent should remain effective for a considerable time—doing its part to make strategic war unlikely."

The Minuteman-3 procurement and deployment schedules already have been stretched out for budgetary reasons. Some officials argue that so few of the new missiles with their MIRV warheads will be deployed this calendar year that this will not pose a problem for the SALT negotiations. Others believe the point of no return already has been reached.

Bringing List of Accused to Ten

Army Charges 5 More With My Lai Murders

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI).—The commander of the company that led an assault on My Lai two years ago was charged with four counts of murder today by the Army in connection with an alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians.

Capt. Ernest L. Medina, 33, of Pico Rivera, Calif., was accused of two unspecified counts of murder "on or about" March 16, 1968, plus the murder of two prisoners during interrogation subsequent to the alleged My Lai mass killing. Four other persons also were newly charged in the case by the Army, including another captain involved in question of prisoners. He was accused of two murder charges.

UPI.

Capt. Ernest L. Medina

Three more enlisted men also were charged, bringing to ten the number of men so far charged in the alleged My Lai slayings by American soldiers.

It was not clear at first how many murder counts were made against Capt. Medina, but the Pentagon early this afternoon said the number was four.

Capt. Medina and other military men under investigation in the case are stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga.

The Army's announcement of charges against Capt. Medina said in part:

"Capt. Medina has been charged with murder of two persons on or about 16 March, 1968, and assault with a deadly weapon on a third individual while interrogating him on or about March 17, 1968."

All those charged, with the exception of an intelligence officer accused today as a result of interrogation of prisoners, and another captain previously charged, were connected with Capt. Medina's outfit. Besides ten military men charged so far, five other military men and 22 civilians were said to be under investigation.

Capt. Medina was commander of Company C of the 1st Battalion of the 20th Infantry, which made a sweep of My Lai 4 hamlet in *search of suspected Viet Cong snipers. Company C was the only*

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Prince Souvanna Agrees to Receive Emissary, Message From Pathet Lao

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 10 (NYT).—Premier Souvanna Phouma has accepted a proposal by the leader of the Communist-led Pathet Lao to send a courier bearing a message to Vientiane.

The proposal was received by telegram yesterday and accepted the same day. The text of the letter from the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, was as follows:

"Faced with the grave situation created in our country by escalation of the aggressive American war, motivated as always by the same good will to seek a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem, the Laotian Patriotic Front has just proposed a solution in five points.

"In this spirit I intend to send as soon as possible to Vientiane a messenger bearing the letter I have suggested to you. I beg Your Highness to let me know [your] opinion on this subject so that all arrangements can be made in good time."

Prince Souvanna Phouma's response was delivered to the Pathet Lao representative here. It read: "The premier would be happy to receive your messenger as soon as possible."

Although the princes are half-brothers, the premier in his own hand struck from the draft reply submitted to him by an aide the phrase "your highness," in addressing Prince Souphanouvong.

Highly placed Laotian sources consider the five-point program, which was made public by Hanoi Radio last Friday, as unlikely to constitute a basis for a peaceful settlement. Their principal criticism was that the proposal, while condemning in the strongest terms the American intervention in Laos, did not mention, even implicitly, the presence of large numbers of North Vietnamese troops in Laos.

U.S. Would Back Accord

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters).—The United States would approve of any settlement reached between the pro-Communist Pathet Lao and the royal Laotian government, the State Department said today.

But department spokesman Carl Bartch indicated that the United States still expected the 14 Geneva conference powers to play a role in restoring peace to Laos.

Mr. Bartch was commenting indirectly on the Pathet Lao proposal calling for a conference among all Laotian factions, broadcast yesterday by Hanoi.

He declined to comment on the specifics of the proposal, but when asked if the United States would approve direct negotiations between the Pathet Lao and the government, he replied:

"We would be gratified at any sort of satisfactory settlement whether reached that way or by consultation among the [Geneva conference] parties."

5 Killed in Ambush

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, March 10 (AP).—Communist forces ambushed a small Laotian Army convoy south of here this afternoon, killing five Laotian soldiers and seriously wounding eight others.

Meanwhile, government forces launched a counteroffensive in the northern area in efforts to retake a small town and an outpost on the Mekong River that were lost to Communist Pathet Lao attackers March 6.

The ambush took place 14 miles south of Luang Prabang on a road just off Route 13, which links the royal capital with Vientiane.

Earlier, the chief of staff of the northernmost First Military Region, Col. Bouachanh, told reporters that government forces numbering more than a battalion—about 400 men—launched an operation today in an attempt to recapture the outpost of Mjong Ngeun on the Mekong.

The outpost is opposite the border of Thailand across the river and 60 miles west-southwest of Luang Prabang. The outpost and an adjacent small town were overrun March 6 by Communist forces.

U.S. Told Family Bush Died in Laos, But Official Tombstone Says Vietnam

TEMPLE, Texas, March 10 (AP).—The widow and parents of an American Army captain killed by enemy gunfire last year in Laos said yesterday the government never attempted to keep secret the location of the officer's death.

The Florida White House said Sunday that Capt. Joseph Bush was killed Feb. 10, 1969, in an attack by North Vietnamese on a Laotian military camp. The spokesman said President Nixon was unaware of the death last Friday when he announced in a formal statement that no Americans stationed in Laos had been killed in what he termed combat operations.

Mrs. Carol Bush, 24, said she had known "all along where Joe was. And when he was killed, the government made no attempt, so far as I know, to keep it quiet that he had been killed in Laos."

However, Capt. Bush's father, Joe Bush sr., said that a government-supplied tombstone had an inscription saying his son had died in Vietnam.

"I am inclined to think it was just a mistake," said the father, "because Joe was never in Vietnam and that certainly wasn't where he died. We want it changed."

Capt. Bush, 25, was serving at Muong Soui, Laos, as an adviser to the Laotian forces.

A Feb. 13, 1969, obituary printed in a Temple newspaper specifically noted that Capt. Bush had been killed in Laos.

"We are not bitter about Joe's death," said Mr. Bush.

"He knew what the situation was over there, and he had decided to make the Army a career."

The Pentagon made public today a presidential citation accompanying the posthumous award of the Silver Star, the nation's third highest combat decoration, to Capt. Bush.

E. German Air Hijack Fails; Pair Reportedly Kill Selves

BERLIN, March 10 (NYT).—A married couple attempted this morning to hijack an East German plane, and committed suicide when their attack failed, according to ADN, the East German press service.

The agency said that "two armed bandits" sought to force the crew of an East German Interflug flight from East Berlin to Leipzig to change its course.

"The attempt miscarried, however, thanks to the fact that the crew correctly observed security regulations," the report said. It was believed the would-be hijackers were East Germans seeking to flee to the West.

Sources at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airfield said the man and woman, both about 20, drew pistols and shot themselves when the pilot turned back to Schoenefeld and landed.

The terse East German statement said none of the other passengers were injured. The flight was carrying visitors to the international fair at Leipzig. The announcement did not say where the plane landed.

Last October two young East Germans hijacked a Polish plane en route from Warsaw to East Berlin, forcing the pilot to come down at West Berlin's Tegel Airport. The youths subsequently were sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a French military government tribunal here. At the trial they told the court they would have taken their lives if their plan had failed.

Following that incident the East Germans and the Poles instituted tight security precautions.

"The armed bandits who endangered air security and seriously threatened the lives of the passengers committed suicide during the landing maneuver to escape their lawful punishment," ADN said.

The press service did not disclose the number of persons aboard the plane nor the type of plane involved.

Offices Shut In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

could also handle some of the business.

In Pretoria, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hilgard Muller, said the decisions of other countries to break ties with Rhodesia will make no difference to South Africa.

Asked if there was the slightest possibility of his government withdrawing its Rhodesian consulate, he said: "No. Our attitude is unchanged."

He said South Africa's policy toward Rhodesia "has all along been fully understood and appreciated by all concerned."

Remaining in Washington

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian government information office said yesterday it would continue operating as usual even though the United States has refused to recognize the new republic.

The State Department said the office has no official status but is formally registered as an agency of a foreign government.

No Swiss Change

GENEVA, March 10 (NYT).—Switzerland is keeping open its consulate at Salisbury although it does not maintain an accredited consul in Rhodesia, a Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Rhodesian regime's action in establishing a republic and severing Rhodesia's last link to Britain would not change the nature of Swiss representation there, for the time being at least.

Switzerland, he explained, recognizes Rhodesia as a geographical unit, but has not recognized the regime that was established in 1965 when the country's white minority broke with Britain.

Tate Defendant Has Son

LOS ANGELES, March 10 (AP).—Linda Louise Kasabian, a defendant in the Tate-La Bianca murders, gave birth to a son yesterday in a prison ward. A sheriff's department spokesman said both mother and child were in good condition.

Australians To Bolster Naval Power

SYDNEY, March 10 (NYT).—Defense Minister Malcolm Fraser announced tonight that Australia would spend $184 million on defense purchases designed mainly to strengthen its naval power in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The purchases will include two Oberon-class submarines, adding to the four that will be in service with the Royal Australian Navy by next July, and ten more Skyhawks, doubling the number available for the aircraft carrier Melbourne. Also included is a new naval radio station at Darwin.

Mr. Fraser told the House of Representatives at Canberra that the Australian government was replacing its three-year defense equipment programs with annual reviews of equipment needs for the next five years.

British, Soviet Activities

He said the equipment program just announced took into account activities by the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean and Britain's decision to withdraw its naval forces from the Indian Ocean.

Australia must also contribute to the military security of Southeast Asia, he said, "Creating an environment of confidence for countries embarking on long-range developmental plans." He said Australia could not follow a policy of isolation.

"Our military capability must be geared for deployment for regional security as well as for the obvious purpose of meeting threats to Australian territory," he said.

Among other purchases announced were 137 helicopters for all three services, modifications to Australia's American-built guided missile destroyers and a large amount of equipment for the army.

His Flock Was First to Know

MONTEMAGNO, Italy, March 10 (AP).—Catholic parishioners of this small northern Italian town were still talking today about how their priest ended the announcements during mass Sunday.

After finishing the gospel and ticking off routine announcements, the Rev. Pio Ottegno, 37, said:

"I want to be sincere with you as I have always been, and so I am telling you that it is my intention to marry. My fiancée is that girl you see seated in the first pew. Her name is Clara Panizzolo, she is of age and lives in Turin."

The archbishop of Casale Monferrato, Father Ottegno's superior, has already suspended him from his priestly duties. Sources say that Father Ottegno's request for a return to lay status has already been sent to the Vatican.

Zambia Jails, Then Frees 7 Golfers

Players Competed In S. African Event

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 10 (Reuters).—Zambia tonight announced a ban on athletes who compete with people from the white-ruled nations of southern Africa.

The announcement came less than 12 hours after the release from jail of seven British and Irish golfers who spent the night there after being declared "prohibited immigrants" when they arrived here from Johannesburg yesterday.

Informed sources said they were banned for playing in segregated tournaments in South Africa.

The group included Bobby Walker, twice Scottish professional champion, who won the Zambia Breweries Tournament in 1968.

A golf official named the others as Michael Murphy, Peter Beames, Marshall Douglas, Campbell Craig, John Stark and Robert McWhinney. All played in the recent South African Open.

The sources said the golfers were told by immigration officials they would not be allowed to stay in Zambia because they had taken part in the South African Open.

They were detained for the night until they could be put aboard a plane for London. But British, Irish and golfing officials gained a 21-day extension of the prohibition order to enable the men to take part in three tournaments in Zambia.

Announcing tonight's ban, a Home Affairs Ministry spokesman did not directly refer to the seven. He said Zambia welcomed foreign sportsmen provided "they do not associate themselves with the racist regimes of southern Africa."

The spokesman stressed that visitors from all countries with which Zambia had good relations were welcome.

Shipping Figure Slain in England, Son Is Arrested

CROWBOROUGH, England, March 10 (UPI).—Police today held the only son of Sir Richard Snedden, former general manager of the International Shipping Federation, and charged him with his father's murder.

Authorities took Richard McDougal Hamilton Snedden, 34, into custody yesterday after Sir Richard, 69, was found slumped in a chair at his home, a book resting in his lap. He died a short time later in a hospital of severe head wounds.

A police spokesman said that authorities went to Sir Richard's home after receiving a telephone call. It was not disclosed who made the call.

Associated Press.

FAIR WARNING—These two Great Dane pups, Nova and Queenie, are owned by Hal Chauncey, of Surfside, Calif., who says the hounds plus the sign have given him and his family a new sense of security.

U.S. Uses Laos AID Mission To Cover Military Activities

By Jack Foisie

VIENTIANE, March 10.—The U.S. civilian AID mission in Laos is being used as a cover for CIA agents engaged in clandestine operations against the Communist enemy.

Agents posing as members of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission's Rural Development Division are recruiting and training pro-government guerrillas to fight Communists, detect enemy movements deep in their own territory and act as ground controllers for aircraft.

The Americans involved in these military activities are listed as members of the AID mission's Rural Development Annex, to distinguish them from other Rural Development workers engaged in the agency's normal functions—assistance to civilians in remote areas.

Conversations with people throughout Laos in the past several weeks indicate that the number of agents posing as civilian AID workers totals several hundred.

In one area where there are almost 50 Americans, about half are listed as members of the Rural Development Annex. In Military Region 2, in northeast Laos, where much of the fighting has occurred, annex members are numerous. The CIA has for years been actively supporting Meo tribesmen in the northeast under the leadership of Gen. Vang Pao, who also commands regular Laotian troops in the region.

The Rural Development Annex appears to be the successor to "White Star," the code name under which CIA activity in Laos was originally conducted.

Although nominally under control of the AID mission director, Charles Mann, annex people answer only to the CIA chief in Laos.

There is another secret organization hidden within the AID mission compound. It is called the Special Requirements Office, and its personnel provide supplies for the clandestine units.

Even legitimate AID workers, who are in remote areas to assist villagers to dig wells and build schools and to teach sanitation, are sometimes called upon to act as forward air controllers, it was also learned.

Within the AID mission there is some discontent over the military role that is being forced upon them.

"It breeds distrust of the people we are trying to help," a field worker said. "I won't say that we perform humanitarian work free of political implications, but now some people think we're an adjunct of the military."

Source of Opposition

The only strong opposition to the AID mission's intelligence role, however, comes from a youthful group of overseas workers, members of the International Volunteer Service. Privately chartered, IVS preceded the Peace Corps. Its members have served with distinction in Vietnam and Laos.

There are 49 IVS members in Laos, and they serve under an AID mission contract. Although they have made no formal protest, there is deep discontent, and some are considering voicing their displeasure.

Many members of the annex are former American servicemen who fought in Vietnam. Often they come from the Special Forces, and their job in Laos is about the same—without the green beret. They are recruited as their discharge date from service approaches. Many have a desire for further adventure overseas and like the high pay, triple or more what they earned when in uniform.

There is the possibility that some men in the annex have been allowed temporary leave from the armed forces and can return to the military after their contract expires.

In the past several years, the size of the annex staff has remained constant, it was learned. Only the American air support to the royal Lao government forces seems to have escalated.

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Army Charges Five More In Alleged My Lai Massacre

(Continued from Page 1)

military unit in My Lai on the day of the alleged massacre.

The commander of one of the Company C platoons directly involved in the operation, Lt. William L. Calley, has been accused of 102 deaths and is scheduled to be tried at Fort Benning, Ga., in the spring.

In addition to Capt. Medina, those charged today were:

● Capt. Eugene M. Kotouc, 35, of Fort Omaha, Neb., accused of assault, maiming and murder of a Viet Cong suspect and murder of a second suspect during interrogation late on March 16.

● Staff Sgt. Kenneth L. Hodges, 24, Dublin, Ga., charged with rape and assault with intent to commit murder.

● Pvt. Max D. Hutson, 22, Attica, Ind., charged with rape, murder, and assault with intent to commit murder.

● Sgt. Esequiel Torres, 21, Brownsville, Texas, charged with murder "about February or March, 1968," plus murder and assault with intent to commit murder "on or about" March 16, 1968.

The men now face the military version of a grand jury. If that investigation upholds the charges, courts-martial will be scheduled.

The new Army charges came simultaneously with disclosure that a congressional subcommittee that investigated the My Lai incident had reported it could not determine publicly whether American troops did kill innocent civilians that day.

To reach such conclusions, according to the subcommittee chairman, would interfere with the legal action the Army has undertaken against 37 active and former servicemen.

The House Armed Services special subcommittee's interim findings are contained in a letter from its chairman, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., to Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., chairman of the parent committee.

Rep. Rivers was expected to release the letter, along with a concurring reply, later today.

On Dec. 12, 1969, Rep. Rivers abruptly broke off an inquiry being conducted by his full 40-man committee into the events that are alleged to have taken place in the South Vietnamese village. Instead he appointed a tightly organized four-man unit to carry on an "in-depth" study.

This year the subcommittee staff quietly but actively has been pursuing the case. Sources said the staff has interviewed more than 100 individuals connected with it.

Among the subcommittee's conclusions:

● The most productive service the subcommittee could perform would be to monitor the Army's handling of the case from start to finish, to make sure innocent soldiers are not wrongly prosecuted and to determine whether the Army attempted to "cover up" the case.

● No public hearings are likely. Even an investigation of the investigation could produce testimony that could prejudice a court-martial.

Gov. Kirk Has Surgery

LAKELAND, Fla., March 10 (AP).—Gov. Claude Kirk underwent surgery for 1-1/2 hours last night as a urological team drained a cyst that was blocking normal operation of a kidney. Physicians said the governor "should do fine."

U.S. Reveals Troops in Laos Have Been Given Combat Pay

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 10 (WP).—For more than four years, American military men serving in Laos have received "hostile fire pay," the Defense Department disclosed today.

A spokesman said that since Jan. 1, 1966, officers and enlisted men helping to train and advise the Laotian armed forces have received an extra $65 a month, the same amount as American fighting men in South Vietnam.

But unlike Vietnam, which has formally been designated a "combat zone," entitling servicemen there to special tax benefits, Laos has not been so designated, according to Jerry Friedheim, a defense spokesman.

Thus, hostile fire pay in Laos is analagous to similar payments to American troops serving along a portion of the border between South Korea and North Korea.

Pilots who fly over Laos, whether from bases in Thailand, Guam or aircraft carriers in the South China Sea, also receive the special bonus.

"This payment reflects the fact that persons receiving this hostile fire pay are vulnerable to hostile action in hazardous situations," Mr. Friedheim said at a news briefing.

Mr. Friedheim said that State Department personnel in Laos also received hazardous duty benefits. Sources said there were about 228 military men in Laos, out of a total of 616 government employees there. In addition, there are 424 others on special contract.

As an extra benefit, enlisted men receive a total tax exemption for earnings while in Vietnam, and officers there receive a $5,000 exemption.

Sit-Ins at Draft Boards Planned for March 19

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI).—Anti-war leaders have announced that demonstrations, involving nonviolent civil disobedience, will be held March 19 at draft boards and induction centers in more than 100 cities.

They predicted that many protesters will be arrested after staging sit-ins and other mass demonstrations against the Vietnam war and the Selective Service system.

Copenhagen Protest Ends

COPENHAGEN, March 10 AP).—Some 4,000 students demanding decisive influence on all university matters today ended a one-day occupation of Copenhagen University. The occupation protested a pending bill granting students up to 50 percent of the seats on ruling university bodies.

Commitment on Withdrawal

Hanoi Seems to Alter Stand In Talks With U.S. Reporter

Daniel DeLuce, who recently returned from an 18-day visit to North Vietnam, examines in this dispatch the attitude in the North toward an end to the war.

By Daniel DeLuce

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP).—Have the North Vietnamese made any significant change in their views on ending the war?

The language of diplomacy is slippery at best. Assessments must come from those with day-to-day knowledge of the maneuverings on both sides.

But during my 18-day stay in North Vietnam, my hosts appeared eager to press on me a message they seemed to regard as significant.

They are willing to agree to a cessation of all hostilities in South Vietnam, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told me, if the United States is prepared to make a commitment now to withdraw all American and allied forces from the South in the future.

"All problems about South Vietnam are linked to the United States's withdrawal of all its armed forces," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"If the United States will agree to carry out such a withdrawal, discussions can be held and a date agreed on for completion of the withdrawal. Conditions will be assured that all foreign troops will be able to leave South Vietnam in perfect safety and without harm."

Cease-Fire Terms

The spokesman offered this version of North Vietnam's position on March 3 in receiving two representatives of the Associated Press at the conclusion of an authorized 18-day visit to his country.

Previously, on Feb. 25, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh had discussed in an interview the terms under which it might be possible to agree to a standstill cease-fire with U.S. forces.

To a written question on cease-fire terms, which had been submitted ten days earlier, the vice-premier replied in writing:

"As has been stated in the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam, on the basis of its principles and content, the parties shall reach understanding to the effect of concluding agreements on the relevant questions with a view to bringing the war in South Vietnam to an end, and contributing to restore peace in Vietnam."

Asked in person to amplify his response about cease-fire terms to clarify the matter for foreign readers, he said:

"The main thing is that such an agreement must provide for the withdrawal of all American troops, for the right of the South Vietnamese to settle their problems among themselves. That means recognition of the independence and sovereignty of South Vietnam."

U.S. Headlines

The Foreign Ministry spokesman discussed cease-fire terms after the interview with the vice-premier had been published in the United States. Some headlines in American newspapers described the interview as Communist insistence on an American pull-out before peace is possible in Vietnam. The North Vietnamese seemed to be aware of how the world press had handled the interview.

The spokesman appeared anxious to have it clearly understood that cessation of hostilities could be arranged well in advance on a definitive peace settlement, but if all fighting were to be stopped at this time, a commitment was required to withdraw all American military forces in future.

At the Paris peace talks, the Communist delegates have demanded that the United States "must withdraw all its troops and the troops of its satellites from South Vietnam without setting any condition."

One of the most recent statements on the subject from the Communist side in Paris was this one, made in the name of the provisional revolutionary government at the start of the Feb. 26 meeting:

"If the U.S. government announces the total withdrawal from South Vietnam of American troops, together with those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp within six months, without posing any conditions whatsoever, the parties will discuss immediately the timetable as well as the guarantee for the safety of such troop withdrawals."

No Deadline

There was no mention of the six-month deadline, or any other time frame, in the discussion with me.

Small shifts in language have played a role in the diplomatic history of the Vietnam war.

In January, 1967, Nguyen Duy Trinh declared in an interview that if American bombing stopped, talks "could" start with the United States. By the end of 1967, Hanoi was saying talks "would" start if bombing ceased. Soon after President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered bombing halted north of the 20th parallel, on March 31, 1968, the United States and North Vietnam agreed to open peace talks, and the North Vietnamese began lifting a siege against 5,000 marines at Khe Sanh. The talks started in Paris May 10. The end of all bombing, in November, 1968, led to expansion of the peace talks in January, 1969, when South Vietnam and the Viet Cong joined the sessions.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said neither the Saigon government nor the Viet Cong provisional revolutionary government should organize elections in South Vietnam.

"This should be done by a provisional coalition of all political forces which stand for peace, independence and neutrality, regardless of their past," he said.

The spokesman was asked to identify politicians who might be acceptable to his government in the proposed South Vietnam coalition.

"If Buddhist elements stand for peace, independence and neutrality, it would be natural to accept them in the coalition," he said.

"The coalition should be as broad as possible. South Vietnam has suffered too much for the past of political forces to be questioned. All who stand for peace, independence and neutrality are needed in the coalition. If Mr. Thieu stands for these principles, he too will be accepted, regardless of his past. But of course there's no chance that he would want it. There are few like him—very few.

"The elections should be held after the withdrawal of all foreign troops. The self-determination of South Vietnam is not a point for negotiations."

The spokesman was asked about the future of Laos, where North Vietnamese forces had been involved in recent fighting with the Royal Laotian Army, supported by U.S. bombers. In the capital, Vientiane, fears were expressed that North Vietnam covets Laotian territory.

"Laos has a long history," the spokesman said. "It will remain a kingdom with a coalition government."

Saigon Says It Slew 166 in 12-Day Drive

Reports Sweep at Edge Of Forest of Darkness

SAIGON, March 10 (Reuters).—A South Vietnamese 12-day operation at the edge of the U Minh Forest of Darkness, in paddy fields of the southern Mekong Delta, has left 166 guerrillas dead, a government spokesman said today.

The infantry strike, supported by artillery and air cover, was the biggest in the area, about 120 miles southwest of Saigon, for months. The South Vietnamese reported 48 killed and 84 wounded in the battle, which ended Sunday.

Although not identified, the guerrillas were believed to have come from North Vietnam. The battle area is known to be a stronghold of Northern troops, who infiltrate from the Cambodian border some 80 miles to the north.

Earlier today, about a dozen Viet Cong killed three civilians, kidnapped 31 and destroyed a dispensary in a hamlet in central Phu Yen Province, according to the spokesman, who said the incident brought to 1,833 the number of terrorist actions against civilians since Jan. 1.

Since then, 781 civilians have been assassinated, 1,575 wounded and 1,040 kidnapped. In the week ending Feb. 4 alone, assassinations rose sharply to 89, compared with 42 in the previous seven days, the spokesman said.

Two more U.S. helicopters, meanwhile, were reported downed in Phuoc Long Province northwest of Saigon. Five Americans were wounded and the machines were destroyed in the crashes, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Vietnam Defoliation Drive Has Been Cut Back by Army

By George McArthur

SAIGON, March 10.—The controversial U.S. defoliation program, which utilizes low-flying American planes to spray herbicides on jungles and contested cropland in South Vietnam, has been cut back by about 25 percent, official sources said today.

The program was quietly reduced in the closing months of 1969, officials confirmed.

American headquarters will not reveal the precise number of planes still assigned to the defoliation missions. It is understood, however, that slightly more than a dozen planes are still in the program.

It is believed a further reduction in the program could come in about a year.

Officials say the reduction was decided at U.S. headquarters as a result of budgetary considerations and a lessening need for defoliation missions due to improved pacification in the countryside. An unofficial estimate was that the saving would be about $15 million annually.

Unofficial figures indicate that about 2 million acres in South Vietnam was sprayed last year in the defoliation and crop-destruction program.

Officials say that in addition to the reduction in the program a new emphasis is being placed on defoliation of jungles away from populated areas, with a decline in crop-destruction missions. The crop-destruction missions are the ones that have come in for most criticism leveled at the defoliation program.

Officials deny that controversy had anything to do with the cutback.

It is acknowledged, however, that some South Vietnamese province chiefs—the men who hold an absolute veto over the program—have cut back their requests and in some instances have imposed stricter limitations on the flights.

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Rap Brown's Trial Delayed After Blast

(Continued from Page 1)

from Cambridge in 1968 that an impartial jury cannot be selected in Harford County, which is 90 percent white. The explosion, he said, would make this task even more impossible.

"The happenings of last night, to my observation in both the black and white communities (of Harford County), have shaken many people," he said.

Jury selection for the trial was to have started today, and Judge Dyer had 100 prospective jurors—four of them black—ready for questioning. But because of Mr. Brown's continued absence and the death of the two men he postponed jury selection until at least next Tuesday.

Next Monday he set aside for preliminary matters and new motions in the case.

Mr. Brown, 26, was charged with inciting a riot in Cambridge, Md., in July, 1967, when he delivered a speech urging blacks to "burn America down if whites don't come around." Two square blocks of Cambridge were burned following the speech. The trial site was changed to Bel Air because of the racially charged atmosphere in Cambridge.

Mr. Brown is free on $10,000 bond which could be revoked if he does not appear in court by the time jurors are selected. Mr. Kunstler said he called Mr. Brown's wife in New York after the blast to warn him to stay away from Bel Air, only to be told Mr. Brown already had departed for Maryland. But Kunstler told Judge Dyer he thought the situation in Bel Air was "absolute madness."

U.S. Review Of Pacification

SAIGON, March 10 (WP).—Ten U.S. officials sent to South Vietnam to assess the pacification program have completed their mission after reportedly finding grounds for doubting official optimism in the field.

The ten—five from the State Department, three from the CIA and two from the Defense Department—were sent by Henry Kissinger, foreign affairs adviser to President Nixon, and other officials skeptical about the steady stream of optimism that has dominated official reports from Vietnam for months.

According to informed sources, several of the investigators said the South Vietnamese government seemed to have little to do with the success of the pacification program in the last year. These officials attribute many of the gains to U.S. firepower and temporary Communist weakness.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	57	Showers
BELGRADE	7	45	Overcast
BERLIN	4	39	Sunny
BRUSSELS	1	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Overcast
CAIRO	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Sunny
COSTA D' SOL	17	63	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Rain
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	37	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	-3	27	Overcast
ISTANBUL	8	46	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Very cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Sunny
LONDON	3	37	Very cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
MILAN	1	34	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-9	16	Sunny
MOSCOW	-5	23	Clear
MUNICH	-3	27	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	46	Sunny
NICE	10	50	Showers
OSLO	0	32	Overcast
PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	3	37	Sunny
[illegible]	14	57	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Overcast
TEL AVIV	7	45	Overcast
TOKYO	16	61	Rain
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VENICE	7	45	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	-4	25	Sunny
WARSAW	1	34	Snow
WASHINGTON	8	46	Sunny
ZURICH	1	34	Partly cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Not by Busing, He Says

Agnew Calls Jobs and Housing Key to the End of Segregation

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday that the way to end de facto segregation was not by busing school children but by opening up opportunities for better jobs and housing for Negroes.

He said in an interview that the problems of segregation will not be solved by "foisting them on the children. They must be solved by adults."

Mr. Agnew, chairman of a cabinet-level committee on Southern school desegregation, added that he wished Americans would "accept people on the basis of whether they are economically, educationally and philosophically compatible and analyze them on the basis that they're human beings and stop thinking of what color or religion they are."

'Encouraged' by Ruling

He said he was hopeful the Supreme Court soon would recognize that some school segregation in the South is attributable to housing patterns—rather than laws that set color lines—so that "the lack of evenhandedness in treating North and South would disappear."

Mr. Agnew said that he was "very encouraged" by a Feb. 17 ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which held that Orange County, Fla., schools qualified as a unitary system despite pupil assignments, based on neighborhood patterns, that left three all-Negro schools intact. He said the Supreme Court might affirm the decision and pave the way to recognition of "de facto" segregation in the South as well as the North.

"The way to attack de facto segregation," the Vice-President said, "is to attack at the adult level through housing and economic upgrading that leads to more rapid escape of Negro citizens from the strictures of the ghetto."

Expression of Philosophy

Mr. Agnew's remarks did not imply that the Nixon administration would not enforce existing laws and court orders requiring school desegregation, but rather were seen as an expression of a philosophy in which the White House would place less emphasis on schools as a way to bridge social gaps.

A recent memorandum sent to the President by Daniel P. Moynihan—in which the presidential counsellor used the phrase "benign neglect" to suggest an appropriate way to approach the nation's racial problems—showed "astonishing" progress by Negroes in making economic gains, Mr. Agnew said.

He contended that the administration, through such efforts as minority business and manpower training programs, would "eventually crack the segregated patterns to a greater extent."

The Vice-President also said both he and President Nixon "moved quickly" to denounce violence by whites opposed to busing of Negro school children in Lamar, S.C., last week because they wanted "to make it clear that kind of violence won't be countenanced." "You can't have a system of laws and justice with that kind of thing going on, for whatever reason," he said.

Memphis Gets Order to End School Bias

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).—The Supreme Court held yesterday that the school system of Memphis, Tenn., must proceed immediately with steps to end segregation.

In an unsigned opinion, the court held, 7-0, that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and the federal district judge who heard the case erred in not insisting on prompt action to further pupil integration in the school system, which is the nation's 12th largest.

Memphis's schools have operated for several years under free-transfer rule that permits students to attend the school of their choice, an arrangement that the lower courts would have permitted to continue. Yesterday's order, which is similar to others issued by the high court in recent months, instructed them to move toward fuller integration now.

The brief opinion did not say whether such controversial means as busing and redrawing of school zones must be used.

It merely remanded the case back to the trial judge, Robert M. McRae Jr., who has already said that he does not favor large-scale busing or rules that would prevent white students from transferring out of predominantly black schools.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger declared in a concurring opinion that the Supreme Court should act soon after a ninth justice is confirmed to the high bench, to resolve the unanswered questions as to what Southern communities must do to satisfy the constitution's integration requirements.

"We ought to resolve some of the basic problems," he said, "including whether, as a constitutional matter, any particular racial balance must be achieved in the schools; to what extent school districts and zones may or must be altered as a constitutional matter; to what extent transportation may or must be provided to achieve the ends sought by prior holdings of the court."

However, the chief justice said that complaints from some quarters that the court has not defined a racially unitary school system is "not supportable." He pointed out that the court has defined such systems as one "within which no person is to be effectively excluded from any school because of race or color."

Justice Burger explained that he would have preferred to give the Memphis case a full hearing, in order to consider some of the details of this problem. He said he joined the court in disposing of the case summarily, without full briefs and arguments, because only seven justices would have been available to rule on the matter.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, who was general counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, when it initially filed the case in 1960, has excused himself from the case and did not take part in the decision.

The Memphis appeal was the first to reach the Supreme Court from a large urban center in the South, in which legal problems of dismantling segregation caused by housing patterns closely resemble the problems of "de facto" segregation common in Northern cities.

Memphis's system has about 134,000 children, including some 74,000 Negroes and 60,000 whites. Its 194 schools include 35 all-white schools; 50 all-Negro schools, 47 predominantly white schools and 11 predominantly Negro schools.

United Press International.

MOMENT OF DECISION—Clifford Heinz 3d, arms spread, holds a knife, as a policeman moves in to disarm him. Heinz was charged with waving a knife in a threatening manner at a Black Panther rally outside the San Francisco Hall of Justice.

Ex-Firm of Nixon Aide Loses As Treasury Voids Windfall

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, March 10 (WP).—The Nixon administration made a swift turnaround today and suspended a ruling said to provide a $6 million windfall for a tanker company organized by White House aide Peter M. Flanigan.

The action followed disclosure in the Senate yesterday that the Treasury Department had granted an unprecedented waiver for the company, Barracuda Tanker Corp.

The change of course, it was learned, was fixed by President Nixon's topmost advisers, who feared, according to one report, a politically damaging congressional inquiry.

Throughout the early part of yesterday evening, Rep. Edward Garmatz, D., Md., chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, was on the telephone to Treasury Secretary David Kennedy, urging him to revoke his decision. Mr. Kennedy, however, is known to have been holding fast.

However, at about 10 last night, a small band of Treasury officials was summoned to the White House. There they are understood to have conferred with, among others, Bryce N. Harlow, counselor to the President; John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, and Clark Mollenhoff, deputy counsel to the President.

Mr. Flanigan, assistant to the President, joined the group from time to time. Among those present from the Treasury were general counsel Paul W. Eggers and Assistant Secretary Eugene T. Rossides.

When the gathering broke up, agreement was reached to hold up the Treasury decision and announce that a fresh review would be made.

The disputed ruling, quietly issued on March 2, would permit a Barracuda tanker, the Sansinena, to carry oil for the Union Oil Co. from Alaska to California. The Sansinena flies a Liberian flag to escape American taxes and wages and, like all foreign-flag ships, is barred by law from sailing between American ports. Exceptions are permitted when the Treasury finds they are required by national defense. The waiver for the Sansinena would have been the first ever granted for an indefinite period of time.

Word of the decision quickly aroused domestic shipping and shipbuilding interests and their friends on Capitol Hill. Yesterday, Sen. Joseph Tydings, D., Md., calculated that the decision was worth $6.5 million to the Sansinena's operators.

Today, Rep. Garmatz had scheduled a hearing at which he intended to present Navy witnesses to testify that national defense did not require the exemption for the Barracuda ship. Instead, he announced his victory and canceled the inquiry.

Sen. Tydings, however, is not satisfied and called on the Senate Commerce Committee to "hold a full-scale inquiry." Among other things Sen. Tydings said, the investigation should determine who was in line to receive the multi-million-dollar windfall and the roles played in the affair by Mr. Flanigan and Fred Hartley, president of Union Oil.

The committee chairman, Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., told a reporter he thinks "these questions should be answered" and will ask his group on Thursday whether to press ahead.

Flanigan Statement

Today Mr Flanigan, who has been unavailable to reporters, issued a two-page statement saying that Barracuda was organized solely to charter tankers for Union Oil. Union, in turn, is a client of Dillon, Read & Co., the big New York investment bank, of which Mr. Flanigan was a vice-president.

The White House aide, who was Barracuda's president until he joined Mr. Nixon's staff, confirmed that his 308 shares in Barracuda, 3.9 percent of the total, were sold five days before the favorable Treasury ruling.

Mr. Flanigan said that Barracuda's new president had telephoned Mr. Flanigan's father and trustee for his holdings and urged the sale "to avoid my being placed in a position where there was any possibility of an appearance of conflict."

The shares were sold to the new company president, whose name was not available tonight, for $20,020.

Dynamite Blast Ends Oil Blaze Off Louisiana

VENICE, La., March 10 (UPI).—Firefighters put out the Gulf of Mexico's biggest oil fire with a dynamite blast today, then tried to control the resulting oil slick.

Crude oil spewed in a geyser 100 feet high above Chevron Oil Co.'s "Charlie" platform, 30 miles out from Venice.

A dynamite blast blew out the fire, but experts said it will take from five to 15 days for firefighters to cap the cluster of wells and stop the gush of oil which is polluting offshore seafood beds.

It was estimated that the platform could pour from 600 to 1,000 barrels of oil a day into the sea until it is capped.

Rep. Brown Backed For Sen. Murphy's Seat

FRESNO, Calif., March 10 (WP).—Rep. George E. Brown jr. has won the overwhelming endorsement of the California Democratic Council for the Senate seat now held by Republican George Murphy.

The council voted Saturday 644 to 52 for Rep. Brown over Rep. John V. Tunney, son of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney.

Assembly Minority Leader Jess Unruh was the council's choice to challenge Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Gain for Poorer Nations

World Bank's Loan Fund May Be Expanded

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).—The United States and other leading industrial countries have begun to discuss a huge increase in aid for underdeveloped countries supplied through the World Bank.

The figure of $1 billion a year in easy-term development loans, contrasted with $400 million a year at present, received support at a secret meeting yesterday in London, it has been reliably learned. The U.S. share would probably rise to $490 million a year from $160 million a year at present.

The increase would not necessarily be matched by any decline in the normal U.S. economic aid program, which is now at its lowest level. That will depend on future decisions by the President and Congress.

American backing of a big increase in funds going to the World Bank would be directly in line with the recommendation to President Nixon from the task force on foreign aid, headed by Rudolph A. Peterson.

Additional Resources

The task force urged that "the international lending institutions become the major channel for development assistance" and that, from the U.S. point of view, "additional resources" for aid should be "primarily in support of international lending institutions," rather than through increases in the annual foreign aid bill.

Specifically, the task force—in one of its most concrete recommendations—urged that the United States "take the lead" in bringing about an increase in the rich countries' contributions to the World Bank from $400 million a year at present to $1 billion a year starting in 1972 and $1.5 billion by 1975. The U.S. share would remain at 40 percent as at present.

This money goes to the bank's easy-loan subsidiary, the International Development Association. The present round of contributions of $400 million a year runs out in mid-1971.

Thus the issue of a big increase for the next round—probably to run for three years as in previous rounds—is an immediate one, given the normal lags in national parliaments. Although Mr. Nixon has been able to defer until next January any reorganization of the U.S. aid program, as recommended by the Peterson group, the government must make up its mind by about mid-1970 on the next round of contributions.

Pearson Panel Proposal

The specific figure of $1 billion a year for the development in the 1972-75 period, and $1.5 billion a year after that, was recommended first by the commission headed by Lester Pearson, former prime minister of Canada, that reported to the World Bank last September.

The Peterson task force explicitly endorsed the Pearson commission recommendations.

Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, had no public comment yesterday on this recommendation mainly because there has still been no formal U.S. communication to the bank of the task force recommendations.

But there was no hiding a feeling of satisfaction at the bank. Because of a recent large expansion of the bank's staff, and an increase in the submission of well-prepared projects by the poor countries, a big increase in the workload would be welcome and could be handled, according to authoritative sources.

Yesterday's meeting in London, under the chairmanship of the World Bank, was held specifically to discuss the next round of contributions. While it is believed that no donor country was asked to make a firm pledge at this stage, the figure of $1 billion a year was understood to have received considerable support.

Parts of 2d Body, Dynamite Found in N.Y. Townhouse

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP).—Parts of a second body, that of a woman, were uncovered today in the debris of a Greenwich Village house destroyed by explosions Friday.

The body was not immediately identified.

Police continued to dig into the rubble in a search for other possible victims and the cause of the explosions.

Chief assistant medical examiner Elliott Gross said that searchers found a "badly mangled" torso under the debris. He said that other parts of a body or bodies had also been unearthed.

Assistant chief police inspector Albert Sedman said that the torso was lying next to the spot where a workbench had been in the cellar.

Earlier, the body of Theodore Gold, 23, a member of the radical Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society, was found under tons of debris.

The 130-year-old, four-story house was owned by advertising executive James Platt Wilkerson, who was on vacation in the Caribbean at the time.

His daughter, Catherine Wilkerson, 25, is believed to have fled the scene of the explosions and is being sought. She was described as a Weatherman adherent and a political activist.

Meanwhile, assistant chief police inspector Albert Seedman said that "a large amount" of dynamite was found in the rubble of the house that exploded and burned.

Asked whether persons in the building were manufacturing bombs there, he replied: "I would say they were making bombs, yes, definitely."

Mr. Seedman said the persons putting the bombs together had done something incorrectly and this was the cause of the explosions.

Asked whether the entire block would have blown up had all the dynamite found on the premises so far been exploded, he said, "It's hard to say. But, I don't think either of the two buildings beside would have been left standing."

Police cleared the surrounding area and said no one would be alowed on the street until further notice. Residents of the building across the street were being advised to stay away from their front rooms.

Other residents on the block have been evacuated, he added.

Mr. Seedman said there was a possibility that more dynamite remained in the rubble.

Scelba Re-elected

STRASBOURG, France, March 10 (AP).—Mario Scelba, Italian Christian Democrat, today was re-elected president of the European Parliament for one year.

Five N.Y. Police 'Infiltrators' Will Testify in Panther Trial

By Edith Evans Asbury

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—At least five policemen who "infiltrated" the Black Panther party in New York City are ready to testify that 13 of its members plotted to bomb public places in the city, it was disclosed for the first time yesterday.

It was also disclosed that District Attorney Frank Hogan's office is prepared to put the defendants in separate rooms and conduct their trial by means of closed television, if necessary, to maintain order in the courtroom.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph A. Phillips made the disclosure in Queens Supreme Court during arguments against releasing the Black Panthers from jail, where they are being held in bail ranging from $50,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Phillips also revealed for the first time that he would produce as evidence against the 13 Panthers, tapes of conversations in which, according to him, they discussed exactly "where to place bombs in department stores" during last year's easter season.

"The defendants know now that we have massive evidence against them," Mr. Phillips told Supreme Court Justice John J. Leahy.

Because of that knowledge, Mr. Phillips asserted, the "defendants and counsel have sought delay by every means available," including disruption, while the state has stood ready for trial ever since "33 days after the indictment."

The defendants were indicted and arrested on April 2, and have been in prison in lieu of bail ever since, with one exception.

Leroy D. Clark and Herbert Reid, law professors at New York University and Howard University, argued in behalf of the defendants in yesterday's proceeding, which was a hearing of a petition for habeas corpus.

Joining in the petition were the defendants' six lawyers, and 13 members of the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

The lawyers seek release of the defendants on the grounds that a ruling by Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh halting their hearings in Manhattan was unconstitutional.

Justice Murtagh suspended the hearings indefinitely on Feb. 25 and announced that they would not be resumed until he received, in writing, from each defendant, a signed promise to behave properly in the courtroom.

Black Panther Seale Faces Murder Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP).—A court of appeals yesterday denied Black Panther Bobby Seale's plea to halt his extradition to Connecticut for trial on murder and kidnaping charges.

A stay granted last week by San Francisco Municipal Court Judge Joseph Kennedy expired yesterday.

Attorney Robert Marder said he did not contemplate appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court. He said Connecticut authorities would probably take custody of Mr. Seale in "the next couple of weeks."

Mr. Seale, 33-year-old Black Panther chairman, is accused of killing Alex Rackley, a former Black Panther, in New Haven, Conn., last May.

Senate Approves Cigarette Ad Ban On TV and Radio

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters).—The Senate today approved by a 75-to-9 vote legislation to ban all cigarette advertising on U.S. television and radio starting Jan. 2, 1971.

Final action by the House, and sending the bill to the White House for President Nixon's signature, could come later this week.

The legislation also contains: a tougher health warning for cigarette packages plus a section which would allow the Federal Trade Commission to require cigarette health warnings in newspaper and magazine advertising after July 1, 1971.

Johnson Continues To Make Progress

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10 (AP).—With get-well wishes pouring in from many parts of the world, former President Lyndon B. Johnson, 61, continues to make progress in his recovery from chest pains that set in eight days ago.

A brief medical bulletin reported that Mr. Johnson's physicians were "satisfied with his continued progress." He has been able to walk around his seventh floor penthouse suite at the Army's Brooke General Hospital.

Major Bills in Congress

JAN. 19, 1970, TO MARCH 9, 1970

	HR.	Sen. Pres.
Bank Holding Companies—Limiting the nonbanking activities that one-bank holding companies may engage in (HR 6778)	P	
Congressional Reform—Revising committee procedures, provides for minority staffing on committees and fixes mandatory adjournment date of July 31 (S 844)		F
Crime—Strengthening federal crime laws and procedures relating to organized crime (S 30)		P
Ethics—Requiring full public disclosure of financial interests and activities of members of Congress and their staffs at $18,000-level and above, also of comparable officials in the executive branch and federal judges and court officials (HR 2789, S 1993)		C
Electoral Reform—Proposing constitutional amendment providing for direct election of President and Vice-President (HJ Res 681, SJ Res 1)	P	C
Mutual Funds—Imposing new standards and restrictions aimed at reducing the fees and charges that must be paid by investors in mutual funds (S 2224)	C	P
Pollution—Tightening controls of pollution of waters by oil and sewage from vessels and discharges from mines and establishing controls of thermal pollution from atomic power plants (HR 4148)	PC	PC
Post Office—Turning postal service over to government-owned corporation (HR 11750)	C	
School Aid—Extending aid to elementary and secondary schools for two years (HR 514)	PC	PC
Student Unrest—Requiring colleges to file codes of campus conduct and plan for dealing with disruptions before receiving funds (HR 11941)	C	
Voting Rights—Amending the Voting Rights Act of 1965, banning voter literacy tests, extending nationwide the attorney general's authority to monitor elections, and establishing a presidential commission to study voting laws (HR 4249)	P	P

ABBREVIATIONS

A—Awaiting action by President; C—In committee; D—Defeated or indefinitely deferred; F—Awaiting action by full chamber; HJ Res—House joint resolution; HR—House of Representatives bill; P—Passed; PC—Passed in House and Senate versions, and awaiting action by joint committee; PL—Public law, signed by President; S—Senate bill; SJ Res—Senate joint resolution; V—Vetoed.

To Wistful Audience

Galbraith Outlines for French Faults of the Industrial Society

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 10.—French economists have always had a particular fascination for John Kenneth Galbraith, as much because he was able to make economics readable as for his ideas.

They like his ideas because they are regarded here as leftist ideas. He aims to make modern society palatable and this appeals to the French concept of modernising their society and economy without losing what are referred to here as "traditional French values."

In other words, an American economy without "Americanization."

The French fascination with him was what assured a large turnout today to hear his debate with French sociologist Michel Crozier on "Youth and Organization." Judging from the questions they asked him afterward, few were disappointed.

Organizations Dominate

Mr. Galbraith's main theme today was one that he has developed consistently in his books: That American life is dominated today by "organizations," (read corporations), and that the individual is not obliged to accept this domination.

What, a questioner wondered, can he do?

For the moment, unfortunately, the answer seemed to be nothing.

"Only when we decide that we will not give technology and production the priority we give it now can we free ourselves of the demands of the system," he said.

Mr. Galbraith began by saying that the price America has paid for its prosperity is one of massive organization and massive bureaucracy. The organization's social needs—stable prices, docile consumers, economic expansion—have replaced the individual's needs.

"It has come to a point," he said, "as the Russians know, that the only question St. Peter asks of applicants is what have they done to increase the Gross National Product."

Disputing Mr. Crozier, who had said that it is "against human nature to want to stop development," Mr. Galbraith said, "If we want the product, then bureaucracy is inevitable. The new generation, however, is beginning to ask if the product is worth the price."

He assured his laughing, though perhaps skeptical, audience, however, that he was not advocating a return to the 19th century. "We must simply ask ourselves if we need to have the maximum rate of technological innovation."

He asked the audience to consider the space race, development of sensational new detergents and the Franco-British development of the supersonic aircraft Concorde as candidates for unnecessary innovation.

The two-day debate here was to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the American Library in Paris. The organizers, in having Mr. Crozier debate the American, actually came up with one of the few French sociologists who would not be to the left of Mr. Galbraith.

Mr. Crozier, who directs the sociology department of the state-run National Center of Scientific Research, maintained that the time had not come for France to consider Mr. Galbraith's anti-organization philosophy.

"We don't have the great corporations that create the problems in America," he said. He said the French problem was having too many small, family firms that weren't effective enough. In this he was echoing the ideas presented by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in his recently published Radical *Manifesto*.

The debaters disagreed on the role of education in preparing students for society. For Mr. Crozier, it was a matter of fitting them into the needs of the economy. For Mr. Galbraith, the time had come to question the needs of the economy.

"Education," he said, "trains them for the economic world, but gives them a sense of resistance to the economic system and suspicion of bureaucracy."

Mr. Galbraith found virtue in the worldwide students' revolt. "The old proletariat was trained for the group," he said. "The new proletariat is trained to individuality."

He added, however, that it was possible to have universities without revolt. Examples, he said, would be the West Point and St. Cyr military academies.

Mr. Galbraith was questioned closely by an American in the audience on what he meant by saying that "productivity was not the final goal of mankind."

His answer was vague: "Whether this means a reduction (in productivity) or a redistribution. I simply don't know." But he said it was time to consider the question.

If the French didn't agree with everything he said, at least they were amused. Asked if he believed self-control was a solution, he replied simply: "No."

Could the government help? "Yes," he said, "I am in favor of more government control."

He added as an afterthought: "In any other country but America I would be called a Socialist."

Anti-Israeli Campaign Hit By Soviet Jews

'Ready to Emigrate On Foot If Necessary'

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 10 (NYT).—Thirty-nine Soviet Jews, who said they were ready to emigrate to Israel on foot if necessary, have protested to the Foreign Ministry against the current campaign against Israel and Zionism.

A letter and an enclosed "open declaration," signed by the members of the group, were sent two days ago to Leonid M. Zamyatin, head of the ministry's press department, and were made available by members of the group to Western correspondents today.

The documents specifically criticized a government-sponsored televised news conference last week involving about 40 prominent Soviet Jews. At the conference, chaired by Mr. Zamyatin, a statement signed by 52 leading Soviet Jews was read which condemned Israel, compared Zionists with Nazis, and said that for Russian Jews, the Soviet Union was "our motherland."

Speakers at the conference specifically denied that Jews here were suffering and said reports that Jews wanted to go to Israel were merely propaganda.

The 39 Jews, all from Moscow and not prominent figures, said the news conference last week was one-sided and did not represent the views of all Soviet Jews, "only a certain, if numerous, part of Soviet Jewry."

They asked Mr. Zamyatin for permission "to appear at a press conference before Soviet and foreign journalists and make a declaration." The 39 Jews all signed their names, and listed their ages, occupations, and addresses. They ranged in age from young to middle-aged, and were mostly professional people—doctors and engineers—although there were some workers and housewives on the list.

They said that in the past two years, about 80,000 families—240,000 people by Western estimates—had asked for permission to emigrate to Israel, even though their desire "to live on the land of their forebears was, to put it mildly, not being encouraged."

They said each of the 39 had also asked permission to emigrate and, like most of those seeking to go to Israel, had been refused.

In general, the 39 stated that they felt a strong emotional affinity to Israel and that they were "ready at any minute, leaving behind everything whatever it may be, to make our way to the state of Israel, even on foot."

"We think that our opinion is characteristic for many of our fellow Jews, although we admit that indecision is preventing some of them from openly expressing their views," their statement said.

'Shameful Thrust'

"The military events in the Middle East have once more been used to make anti-Israeli propaganda. This is a shameful propagandistic thrust, for the war is a great disaster and if Arabs too are perishing in this war, then this does not gladden Jews."

The 39 Jews noted that "the emotional heat of the anti-Israeli propaganda is now very great," and said that it was a "myth" to describe Israel as "reactionary and imperialist," as Soviet declarations have asserted since this campaign began more than two weeks ago.

The campaign seemed to begin as a show of Soviet support for the Arab cause, with some Jews being enlisted to demonstrate that the entire country was behind the government. But in the past week, the thrust of the campaign has been mainly to refute Western allegations of hardships among Soviet Jewry, and to do this, authorities have called upon dozens of Jews, including leading lay and religious leaders.

Today's declaration of the 39 Jews was the first known protest to the government, although many Jews in private had indicated varying degrees of unhappiness with the government's efforts to get Jews to attack Israel and Zionism.

United Press International.

TREMOR TO MOVE THE GODS—Italian workmen move an ancient Roman statue from the temple of Serapis, in Pozzuoli, to preserve it from damage by the slow quake.

Dissident Growls Intensify After Isle of Dogs Secedes

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—The Isle of Dogs was split today over the decision to secede from its parent London borough in a dispute about school, bus and entertainment services, which secessionists contend are inadequate.

The civic storm centered around 37-year-old Ted Johns and fellow rebels, who declared the isle independent at midnight on Sunday.

"He's got no right to do it," said a housewife in a group demonstrating outside Mr. Johns's "government" flat.

"It's just plain stupid, this independence bit," said another woman. A companion said the island was getting to be "a proper wreck."

"This is an extreme situation and we have taken this extreme step," said Mr. Johns. "We have approached this U.D.I. [unilateral declaration of independence] business with a sense of humor.

"But it is to highlight a critical situation concerning the lack of public transport, high rents and the absence of a secondary school."

The Isle of Dogs is a Thames River peninsula in East London, cut at the base by the West India Docks and joined to the rest of Limehouse by two narrow drawbridges.

"They didn't even bother to inform us," a borough official said of the breakaway movement.

Borough officials disclosed today a plan to double the isle's present 11,000 population by redevelopment of former industrial land for housing, improvement of communications and publicity.

The isle now has no large market, no movie theater, only one bus and no secondary school.

Most islanders admitted the isle has problems. But David Jordon, a 21-year-old shopkeeper, said an anti-breakaway petition was getting 400 signatures an hour.

Another danger threatened the dissidents. "President" Johns, who has been off work all week from his job with a freezer company, may have to go back to work.

"There is a danger that I might get the sack, as I have been off work all week to deal with the situation," he said.

E. Germans Now Known to Hold Three Americans

BERLIN, March 10 (AP).—A 21-year-old American has been held under arrest in Communist East Berlin since early January, it was learned today.

Three Americans are now known to be held in East German jails.

A U.S. spokesman in West Berlin confirmed the latest arrest and identified the American as Marc Huessy of Jericho, Vt. Details are lacking, the spokesman added.

Other sources reported that Mr. Huessy's family was informed of his arrest by the East Germans and that their investigation of his case is continuing.

This was taken to mean Mr. Huessy has not yet been charged with anything and is being held under what the East Germans call investigative arrest.

Earlier in the day it was learned a young Dutch citizen, Franz Feddema, had been sentenced to a year and three months imprisonment in East Berlin for aiding someone trying to reach the West.

Informed sources said that Mr. Feddema was an acquaintance of two Americans also arrested in East Berlin in September. They are Lyle Jenkins, 30, of Norfolk, Va., and Jack Strickland 27, of Santa Barbara, Calif.

The sources said that Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Strickland also face charges of aiding refugees' flight and that their trial probably will take place in April.

GM Has 'Package' To Curb Pollution

FLINT, Mich., March 10 (AP).—General Motors president Edward Cole said yesterday that the firm hopes to market soon a "package" of engine modifications that would reduce engine emissions from cars built before controls were required in 1966.

He said in a speech here that the package would be made available at a "moderate" price.

"The GM package can be installed at a reasonable price on virtually all pre-1966 model cars," Mr. Cole said. "We are hopeful of making the modification available within a few months in California. If widely used, it should have an immediate and significant effect on lowering the level of pollutants attributable to the automobile."

The package consists of carburetor and distributor modifications, plus a switch designed to prevent engine overheating.

Swedish Minister Sees Saigon's Paris Envoy

STOCKHOLM, March 10 (Reuters).—Swedish Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson met South Vietnam's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, Pham Dang Lam, today, in the first top-level contact between the two countries since 1967.

They spent an hour at the Foreign Ministry discussing the Paris talks and related matters, government sources said. The meeting was at the Swedish minister's initiative.

German Satellite Orbited by French

KOUROU, French Guiana, March 10 (AP).—A French rocket today lifted a German scientific satellite into equatorial orbit from the French space center here.

The French Diamant B missile functioned perfectly, technicians reported.

This was the first launching from the Kourou space center. France had previously launched satellites from its testing ground at Hammaguir, Algeria, but this base had to be closed because of Algerian independence agreements.

The satellite, code-named Dial, is expected to remain aloft about 25 days to study radiation and variations in the magnetic field.

Student Wanted In Parasite Case Turns Himself In

MONTREAL, March 10 (AP).—An American student accused of attempted murder by putting parasites in the food of four other students surrendered to the police yesterday.

Eric Kranz, 23, was accompanied by an attorney when he gave himself up at Montreal police headquarters. He pleaded innocent to four charges of attempted murder at his arraignment and then was held in custody.

The four MacDonald College students who were stricken with a parasitic infection last month were released from a hospital last Thursday. They are still under close observation.

Warrants charging Mr. Kranz, a graduate student in parasitology at MacDonald, with attempted murder were sworn out after the students became ill. It took doctors five days to isolate the parasites involved.

10,000 Pupils March In W. Berlin Protest

BERLIN, March 10 (NYT).—More than 10,000 West Berlin schoolchildren and some of their teachers took to the streets today to protest against projected cuts in the city's school funds.

The demonstration came in support of the former head of the Berlin school department, Carl Heinz Evers, who left his post after a dispute with the city government over fiscal planning. The protesters, ranging in age from 6 to 18, marched peacefully through downtown West Berlin to the Technical University where they staged a teach-in.

A Correction

A story in Tuesday's International Herald Tribune relating to the composer Mikis Theodorakis erroneously stated that William L. Taub, of New York, is an American backer of the motion picture "Z". Mr. Taub, who is actively engaged in the motion picture industry, has a financial interest in the distribution of the film "Z" in the United States. The Herald Tribune regrets the error.

Robert Brownings' Home In Florence Is Up for Sale

FLORENCE, March 10 (NYT).—The 14th-century apartment in Florence where the Robert Brownings spent their entire married life, and where Elisabeth Barrett died in 1861, is up for sale.

The 15-room apartment, divided into two units in the Casa Guidi, is owned by Fedele Centaro and his son, Cesare. They are seeking to sell the poets' former home and are trying to interest Browning admirers in buying the apartment to establish a memorial.

Cesare Centaro said he had been in contact with Philip Kelley, head of the Browning Society of New York, but that no definite offer had been made.

Mr. Centaro indicated he was open to an offer well below the original asking price of $240,000.

The Browning apartment, although the furniture is gone, still retains much of its original character. The ceilings and walls have remained untouched, as have the exterior walls of the building and the inside courtyard. The Palazzo, bought by the Brownings (where their son was born), is in Piazza San Felice not far from the Pitti Palace.

In New York, Mr. Kelley said yesterday that his organization had already received pledges amounting to $30,000 for the building fund, but needed $50,000 more before the March 20 deadline set by the Florence owners.

For Europe, the Swedes Are the Affluent Society

By Don Cook

PARIS, March 10.—The Swedes have more telephones, automobiles and television sets per capita than anybody else in Europe, but the Irish are far ahead of everybody in daily intake of calories of food while the Norwegians lead not only Europe but the world in use of electricity.

These and a batch of other revealing comparisons emerge in the sixth annual statistical compilation to be issued by the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, covering its 22 member countries. The statistics are for 1968, the most recent full year available.

As in past years, the Swedes continue to set the pace for Europe and in some cases the world in various indices of affluence. They have 489 telephones per thousand inhabitants (second only to 540 per thousand in the United States), 246 passenger cars and 289 television sets—and they also spend more than any other country in the world on education (7.4 percent of their gross national product) and built more dwellings (12.7 per thousand inhabitants) than anybody else in Europe.

But Ireland, contrary to its historic image of a nation of unemployment and low living standards, consumes 3,470 calories of food per inhabitant per day against 3,170 in the Netherlands and France, 3,150 in Denmark and Britain, 3,140 in the United States, with the other OECD countries trailing down to a low of 2,460 calories consumed in Japan.

Norway Lights Barn

Norway's consumption of electricity is truly phenomenal — 13,354 kilowatt-hours per head of population annually, compared with a mere 6,582 in the United States, 3,475 in Switzerland and 3,481 in the United Kingdom. A country which makes the most of its water-power resources, but is the second most thinly populated of all the OECD member states (a mere 12 inhabitants per square kilometer), Norwegians even heat their houses with electricity all over the country.

Greece is the most thinly populated of the European countries, with only two inhabitants per square kilometer, while the Netherlands is the most crowded, 379 people per square kilometer. Of the other member countries of Europe, France remains in the enviable position of a mere 91 inhabitants per square kilometer against 242 in West Germany, 227 in Britain and 179 in Italy.

In terms of overall national wealth, the statistics again show Sweden as the leader in per capita income in the world, after the United States. The American average is $4,380 with Sweden at $3,220, followed by Canada $3,019, Switzerland $2,790, Denmark $2,540, France $2,530, Norway $2,360, Iceland $2,200, and West Germany $2,200.

Britain's GNP Decline

In the immediate post-war decade, the United Kingdom held undisputed position as the nation with the second largest per capita income behind the United States, and first in Europe. But the gross national product of the United Kingdom actually declined in dollar terms in 1968 to $102 billion against $109 billion in 1967, and the U.K. is now No. 13 in per capita income out of the OECD membership of 22.

Turkey has the smallest per capita income, a bare $350, behind Portugal with $530 income per head of population and Spain with $770.

West Germany's emergence as the major industrial power in Europe shows in its tremendous surge of exports—$34.8 billion in 1968, approximately double France's exports and $8 billion ahead of Britain, an 11 percent increase in volume over 1967.

On automobiles, the French are runners-up to Sweden with 240 cars per thousand inhabitants, and the British are runners-up on television with 280 sets per thousand.

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UN Report Says Russia Leads All In Divorce Rate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 10 (UPI).—The Soviet divorce rate is the world's highest, a UN statistical report showed today. Next in line was the United States.

The UN Demographic Yearbook, bringing population statistics up to about mid-1968, showed the Soviet divorce rate at 2.73 per 1,000 of the population. The U.S. rate is 2.15 per thousand, followed by Hungary with 2.06.

The yearbook says the single locality with the highest divorce rate is the U.S. Virgin Islands—5.53—but this is primarily because of nonresidents coming in from mainland United States.

The lowest divorce rates are reported in Portugal, 0.08, Northern Ireland, 0.18 and in Latin American countries.

William R. Clark, Newark News Editor, Dies at 74

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—William R. Clark, 74, editor of the Newark Evening News, died yesterday of a circulatory ailment.

Mr. Clark, who had been editor of the News since 1959, started in newspaper work when he was 13 as a messenger for the Trenton Times. He was writing a column for the Trenton paper in 1935 when his work caught the eye of Arthur J. Sinnott, the editor of the News. Mr. Sinnott hired him as an editorial writer, but it was as the author of a weekly column, "Political Foreground," that Mr. Clark attracted attention at the News.

One of his targets for many years was Dennis Carey, long-time Democratic chairman of Essex County. "I run Essex County," Mr. Carey said once, and Mr. Clark did his best to see to it that his readers never forgot it. Mayor Frank Hague, the Democratic boss of Jersey City, suffered a similar fate, regularly being referred to in the News as Mayor Frank (I Am the Law) Hague.

George W. Cooper

WOODSTOCK, Va., March 10 (AP).—George W. Cooper, who was for nine years a correspondent for Scripps-Howard newspapers, was found dead of a gunshot wound yesterday in his office here. The coroner said the wound apparently was self-inflicted. He was a reporter in Washington, the United Nations and in foreign posts before becoming U.S. press attaché to Brazil and Indonesia and a writer for Voice of America. He was owner of the Shenandoah Herald here.

Constantine Vovolinis

ATHENS, March 10 (AP).—Constantine Vovolinis, 57, under secretary to the premier's office and a former member of the Greek parliament, died today while undergoing treatment for hepatitis in an Athens hospital. He was a popular writer of Greek history books and a long-time journalist who published an underground newspaper in Athens during the German occupation. He was one of the first ex-parliamentarians to join the army-backed government after it seized power in April, 1967.

Col. Charles Brown

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—Col. Charles Brown, 59, retired former director of information for the U.S. Air Force in Europe at Wiesbaden, Germany, died Friday of cancer in San Bernardino, Calif., where he was manager of information for Aerospace Corp. Col. Brown was an Air Force pilot in Europe, Africa and the Middle East in World War II.

Israeli Plan To Move Gaza Arabs Denied

JERUSALEM, March 10 (Reuters).—Authoritative Israeli sources today denied the existence of an alleged plan to transfer 300,000 Arab refugees from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank of the Jordan.

Questioned about a report that the Israeli cabinet was to meet tomorrow to consider such a plan, the sources said, "there is no such plan."

(Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday left open the possibility that Israel might execute such a plan.

(In answer to a question during a Europe Number One radio interview from Jerusalem, about Egyptian press reports that Israel was considering the move, Mr. Eban said no decision had been taken yet. But he added that Israel would not oppose movements desired by the people themselves for economic reasons, if security were not affected.)

N.Y. Cemetery Workers End 8-Week Strike

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP).—The New York area's eight-week-old strike of cemetery workers ended last night when they voted 475 to 239 to return to work this morning.

The contract package includes a $13-a-week raise, retroactive to Jan. 1, and a further $10.50-a-week more beginning July 1, which will bring the basic weekly wage to $150.

The strike affected 44 Catholic, Jewish and Protestant cemeteries, leaving 15,000 caskets unburied. The only exceptions were those of Orthodox Jews who, following their religious tenets, buried their own dead.

40-Story, Sheraton-Backed Hotel Planned for Montparnasse Complex

PARIS, March 10.—Negotiations are nearly completed on a proposal for a 40-story hotel in Montparnasse that would be partly owned by the U.S. Sheraton chain, it was reported here today.

The 1,000-room hotel would be part of the Maine-Montparnasse complex rising on the site of the former Gare Montparnasse. Business offices and condominium apartments are part of the complex.

Partner in the planned joint venture is the Société Overseas Development France (SODEFRA), according to a spokesman for the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., of which Sheraton is a subsidiary.

He said that if a full agreement is reached—expected "in the near future"—construction would begin in mid-1971, with completion projected for mid-1974.

He gave no details on the cost of the project or the nature of the joint venture.

Extracurricular Course in Wine

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 10.—"Would you say this wine is a little too young for us?" asked student Marilyn Swift, as she rolled a few drops of Savigny-lès-Beaune around her tongue. The kids were on their sixth obstacle. It was only the second lesson and group tolerance was still low.

"I'd say it was the other way around," said Jon Winroth, the instructor in œnology. Struck with disappointment, he poured himself another half glass. As far as he was concerned, the Savigny-lès-Beaune was the summum of the session.

Wine appreciation is one of the extra-curricular courses offered by A.Y.A. (Academic Year Abroad, a program for 55 American college students who stay with French families while attending French institutes of higher learning.

The four girls and two boys in the class were taking on-the-spot training among the cellar kegs and casks of Le Rallye, a really super-café at 6 Rue Daguerre.

Gulped by All

Opening gambit was a Quincy '67, sufficiently bland to be uncomplainingly gulped by all.

Winroth introduced a Pouilly Fumé as a bit of one-upmanship.

"*A short while ago, it was not* so well known, but lately it has been coming up a lot. It was a favorite with Marie-Antoinette and Napoleon. Notice the characteristic taste of the soil and a certain smokiness. A lot of people get it mixed up with Pouilly Fuissé, which comes from Burgundy near Macon. The Fumé is a Loire wine."

"If Marie Antoinette and Napoleon drank it, why is it just coming up?" asked Russell Kelly, who described himself as having "a crummy tongue. I can't tell one wine from another."

"Here's where you separate the sheep from the goats," explained Winroth. "This one stays in the mouth for quite a while."

Bernard Péret at work.

Peter Kovler started to cough. "O, I really hate this! Can I spit it out?" Peter's father is president of the Jim Beam Bourbon Company in Chicago.

"My father is always talking about wine. I decided to take *this course to do him one better.*"

To clear palates, a plate of Cantal cheese sandwiches on rough country bread baked by Poilane was passed around. Everyone was crazy about the sandwiches.

"For 15 francs you can eat all the cheese you want at Androuet on the Rue d'Amsterdam," volunteered Marilyn. Hailing from the wine-producing Napa Valley in California made her a natural candidate for the course.

Susan Gray and Nancy Garrity are both so interested in cooking that they joined up, feeling they should know wine. They wanted to know if cheap wines were the proper choice for cooking.

Winroth scotched this poverty of approach.

"The better the wine, the better and richer the sauce." For the ultimate finesse, he advised using the same wine in the sauce as the one served at table.

A Written Test

To get into the course, the six students had taken a written test on Alexis Lichine's "Wines of France." The preliminary quiz was to discourage the lushes who might have signed up for the free wine. All Winroth's observations were dutifully noted in big loose-leaf notebooks.

To acquaint the class with the bad and the ugly, the glasses were filled with a Beaujolais Villages bought at the supermarket across the street. The sputtering was unanimous and approved.

Paula Oberlander, whose parents in New York are partial to Moselle and Rhine wines, said: "What an awful smell. I don't even want to taste it."

Winroth urged her to develop her sense of comparison. He was indignant that these bottled dregs were selling for 5.25 francs (95 cents).

"It's green. It hooks the side of the mouth. I'm amazed that the name Beaujolais Villages is even on the label. Always beware of fancy labels and odd-shaped bottles. This was bottled in Pantin."

"Why, that's right in Paris," exclaimed Paula.

He now produced a bottle of the Beaujolais Villages, which is one of the star sellers of the Rallye, upstairs.

It was excellent.

"Nine-tenths of its charm," said Winroth, "is that you can drink it so early. It has a terrific, fruity, fresh taste."

At 6.30 francs ($1.13) a bottle, it seemed dirt cheap alongside the rotgut from across the street.

Some of the kids asked for a second pouring.

There were more sandwiches, this time filled with ham from the Ardèche. Bernard Péret's Bar Rallye was given an A-1 rating on the sandwiches.

A Brouilly '69 is another Rallye specialty.

"I learned about it here," said Winroth enthusiastically. "It's great with steaks and roast lamb. My wife served it with *la selle d'agneau*. I've never had a combination more perfect in any restaurant."

At the end of the course, Winroth plans to put the group through a number bottle test, asking them to identify the different wines. Everybody groaned.

"You'll do better than you think," he assured them.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP).—Two Off-Broadway musicals opened this week in new theaters and here's what critics said:

"Show Me Where the Good Times Are," based on Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid," got okays at the Edison Theater from the Associated Press and the New York Post, a mixed report from The New York Times, and negatives from the Daily News, NBC-TV and ABC-TV.

The show in which drama's classic hypochondriac has been renamed Aaron and transplanted to New York's Lower East Side in 1913, was directed by Morton da Costa of "The Music Man." Arnold Soboloff plays the invalid, Cathryn Damon his wife.

"Billy No Name," at the Truck and Warehouse Theater, is a review of the past 30 years as seen through the eyes of a Negro youth. It was praised by the News, earned mixed notices from the Post, The Times and the AP, and was panned by NBC-TV. The lead, Donny Burks, playing "a young black writer setting out to make white money," is cited by The Times as "a major talent."

"Grin and Bare It," has postponed opening at the Belasco Theater to March 16; "Georgy" closed at the Winter Garden Theater after four performances.

Detail of "Television Aerials and the Parthenon" by Spiros Vassiliou.

Art In London: Italian Masters Aid a Museum

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, March 10.—The Ashmolean Museum in Oxford has one of the richest collections in Britain but it is one of the most impoverished of institutions.

In an attempt to improve its economic situation, a group called the Friends of Ashmolean has been formed. Its first London enterprise was to mount an exhibition of Italian drawings from the Ashmolean at the Wildenstein Gallery, 147 New Bond St.

Among the 75 works in the show are fine examples of Bellini, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Titian, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, Carraci, Bernini, Tiepolo, Canaletto and Guardi. All this and much more for the three-shilling (36 cents) entry price which goes to the museum.

Barbara Hepworth is among the world's top ten sculptors—if one must play that kind of rating game with artists. Her exhibition of recent work fills both the Marlborough galleries, the Fine Art, 39 Old Bond St., and the New London, 17-18 Old Bond St.

Sculpture, oils, screen prints and lithographs are all here and demonstrate what all the best artists have always known, that they must use many media *and forms. Though each has a* preferred medium, he will nevertheless experiment ceaselessly.

I have always thought of Dame Barbara as essentially a carver rather than a modeler. The strength of the carvings in wood or stone lies in the sculptor's expressing the emotions and ideas of natural growth and decay in uncompromisingly abstract terms.

What is more exciting is to find that this recent work is better than ever and that Hepworth is a landscape sculptor in the same way one speaks of a landscape painter. The essentials are extracted from a scene and transmuted into a visual, esthetic and intellectual experience.

It is this kind of thing which the Greek painter Spyros Vassiliou attempts in his "Greece: City Moments and Country Walks," a new exhibition at the *Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19* Upper Grosvenor St. However, he only sometimes succeeds. Technically he is an excellent painter. Perhaps the difficulty lies in the fact that he is also a notable theater and film designer. Too often the theatricality of the situation overcomes calm contemplation. But where, as in the painting of a moonlit city seen through a window, he does succeed, he succeeds magnificently.

Theater in Paris

Strindberg's Misogyny at the TNP

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 10.—Half the world's drama is about people who are desperately trying to get married or people who are desperate because they are married. The master delineator of the latter is indisputably August Strindberg, who, having married three times, could never think of anything sufficiently derogatory to say about the popular institution.

In several of his plays Strindberg pictured woman as the fiend incarnate, using his marital experiences as source material. Such hysterical romanticism was in vogue in the 1890s, and as one sees "The Dance of Death" (now being given a reprise at the Théâtre National Populaire) his, frantic exaggeration is chillingly persuasive.

Strindberg wrote about the love-hate relationship before Freud studied it and in "The Dance of Death" he has given it its most searching and proud realization in the theater. One senses the presence of greatness from the start as the embittered old army captain and the wife who detests him so implacably converse together in the parlor of some lonely island outpost.

At the TNP, Claude Regy, usually an alert and imaginative director, has not served this extraordinary drama with customary resourcefulness. He has been unable to suggest in his production the fire that smolders under the surface at all times.

The acting is partially blunted in the Paris production. Alain Cuny, whose makeup makes him look like the portrait of the author in the program, as the acrimonious captain, seems to have mistaken the event for a revival of "Tête d'Or" and speaks the realistic lines with such poetic vocalizing that one expects that Maria Casarès, as his venomous *frau*, will sarcastically reprimand him for this affectation.

Nor are the open spaces of the Palais de Chaillot the ideal site for a chamber play. A black shell has been built wherein is found the captain's sitting room. This produces a strange visual angle. The action appears to be taking place at the other end of a long, dark tunnel.

A Herculean Cult In German Theater

By Betty Falkenberg

FRANKFURT.—Hercules has come to town, in the wake, one might say, of Dionysus (witness the many "Bacchae" revivals and "Dionysus in 69"). Both are perfect heroes for today, at once phallic and effeminate, ancient priests of a new cult of transvestism.

Peter Hacks's new play, "Omphale," which opened last week in Frankfurt, was originally to have been shown on the same bill with two other Hercules, one by the East German playwright Heiner Müller, and one by Hartmut Lange, an emigrant from the East to West Berlin. At the *last minute, bowing to political* pressures, Müller asked that his play not be given on the same evening with Lange's as Lange is regarded as a traitor in the East. So, dishing out justice, tit for tat, the theater decided not to perform either, Müller or Lange. A pity all around, as the three plays would have made a fascinating triptych. Müller's "Hercules" deals with his fifth labor, the cleaning out of the Augean stables; Lange's, the most sinister and political of the lot, with the murder of Iphitus; and Hacks's, as the title indicates, with Hercules's enslavement by the Lydian queen, Omphale.

Hacks, one of the most gifted playwrights of East Germany, is known as a Brecht epigone. Born in Munich, he went to East Berlin in the '50s to study with Brecht. But more and more he is coming into his own. Hacks's Hercules has his 12 labors behind him. He has learned to take himself in his stride. He is even given to introspection. "I want to lose myself. No, with every club-stroke conquered monster, I become more clearly me. With every club stroke, I slay a possibility within myself."

After the murder of Iphitus, Hercules, one may recall, was taken to Asia and sold to Omphale as a slave. He was prized by her more as a lover than as a fighter. And, now we learn, no wonder. Like Zeus in Hacks's "Amphitryon," the god-lover breaks down the barriers of human convention to become, by paradox, more human still. "Now," says Hercules, "I would be more than I am: more than a man." A woman.

Ovid and Others

This role reversal is, in itself, of course, not new with Hacks. We have it on good authority. Ovid and others, that Hercules was "combed and manicured by Omphale's maids, while she dressed up in his lion pelt and wielded his club and bow" (Robert Graves). However, the motivation, the probing insatiability of love, is Hacks's own; and Hercules's anti-heroic stance is entirely modern.

During Hercules's sojourn in Lydia, the shepherd Daphnis bids him rescue his beloved Pimplea, held as slave by the terrible Lityerses, a monster farmer whose foul breath unleashes plagues, and who beheads his guests and eats them.

Reluctant to break off his love-making, and still dressed in Omphale's robes, Hercules makes off to the fields of Lityerses. Omphale, in lion pelt and flowing mane, follows on his heels. At the very moment when Lityerses's head is severed by Hercules, lo and behold, Omphale gives birth to three sons, Agelaus, Laomedon and Tyrrhenus, who emerge full grown from her womb.

And so the play ends, in a new beginning. The Heraclids, planted by Hercules in the womb of Omphale are the new-born hopes of a better world, just as the club which has served Hercules in battle is thrust back into the earth, "that murderous tool," branch of the olive, to take root and grow again.

Episodic Scenes

The play is compounded of amusing episodic scenes, with wise and witty aperçus sprinkled throughout. When Lityerses, a cross between a Bruegel peasant and a Bosch monster, takes out his zither and begins to sing, the frightening proximity of brutality and sentimentality is driven home—by way of laughs. And when Hercules returns from battle, holding the fiend's head limply by the beard, he says deprecatingly, "Here's what's left of your enemy. Monsters aren't what they used to be. The winters aren't as cold as they once were, either."

All in all, "Omphale" makes its points without being pretentious. Performed by a more sprited company, it could be really far-out fare.

In Frankfurt, the fun was spoilt by a phlegmatic cast and dull direction. It hardly paid to have the pair exchange clothes. Hercules gained an insight here and there in his female garb, but Omphale was as insipid as a man as she had been as a woman.

Amusingly effete was Daphnis, and his pale Pimplea, flower people of a bygone age. The best performance, if a bit gross, was that of the monstrous Lityerses, played by Michael Habeck, laughing his obscene laugh and breathing pestilence into the air.

Who knows? Hacks may be the herald of a wild new Hercules cult.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

New Initiatives in Laos

The Pathet Lao have made their diplomatic initiative from those "positions of strength" which the Soviet propagandists so loudly denounce. Military victory on the Plaine des Jarres and the noisy confusion in the United States over the Laotian commitment have given the Laotian Communists and their supporters in Hanoi an opportunity which they were prompt to seize. Nor did the Royal Laotian government offer any obstructions to the beginning of negotiations.

There is, of course, a catch in the Pathet Lao offer. If American intervention in Laos should end, as the Communists demand, while the pretense of North Vietnamese noninvolvement is maintained, it will not only threaten the stability of any political agreement reached among the various factions in the little kingdom. The North Vietnamese would have free passage on the Ho Chi Minh Trail and privileged sanctuary on the edge of South Vietnam.

North Vietnam—or the Pathet Lao—can make no moral pretense to back their insistence on unilateral American withdrawal from Laos. True, there is a civil war in that country, but, unlike the situation in South Vietnam, it offers not even the shadow of an excuse for the presence of North Vietnamese combat troops there. They have been violating the sovereignty of a neighbor and breaking the conditions of the Geneva accords—and against the will of the legally established government.

If these considerations weigh at all with the Hanoi government, it would be possible to revive the Geneva agreements, to reach a political settlement between the government and the rebels, and insure, through international surveillance, the withdrawal of foreign troops and military aid from Laos. There would be no assurance, necessarily, of civil peace, or of a firm and united government. But the Ho Chi Minh Trail would be closed to military traffic. North Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn, along with American advisers, and American bombing within Laos would cease.

The United States could have no serious objection to such a settlement: it was what the Kennedy administration had sought to achieve. It would have the full backing of international agreements, and would, by isolating the Vietnamese conflict, brighten the hopes for a reasonable peace there.

The difficulty is that the Pathet Lao and Hanoi may count on their present positions of strength to try for a clear-cut diplomatic triumph in Vientiane, just as they are seeking it in Paris. Doubtless Hanoi would agree to a temporary compromise with the Royal Laotian government (especially since their supply lines are stretched in Laos), if they could obtain unhampered use of Laos for communications to the South Vietnamese area of combat. But this the United States can hardly concede; this is one point at which there can be no question of the right, and practical necessity, of insisting on mutual withdrawal under international guarantees.

Chance for Disarmament?

The Soviet government has intervened in the current United States debate on the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system by publishing a semi-official statement of its views in Pravda. That statement denies that the Soviet Union is seeking nuclear superiority over the United States, assails Defense Secretary Laird, and voices many sensible propositions about the dangers of thermonuclear war and the futility of a continuing spiral in the arms race.

It is easy enough, of course, to pick holes in the Soviet statement. Thus the effort to put exclusive responsibility for the arms race on the United States hardly squares with the historic record. After all, it was the Soviet Union which first exploded a deliverable hydrogen bomb, first successfully tested an intercontinental ballistic missile and first built an anti-ballistic missile system. And it was only the other day that the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Grechko, boasted of the superlative accuracy of the Soviet ABM in terms suggesting the Moscow version of that weapon is better than the American version. The combination of Soviet advances in weaponry and the ultra-security with which the Kremlin surrounds much of its activity in this field has time and again pushed the United States into new rounds of this dangerous and wasteful competition. Greater candor by Pravda on the shared responsibility for the arms race would make its arguments more persuasive.

Nevertheless, the Pravda statement deserves to be treated as more than just another propaganda barrage. The points it makes about the colossal waste of the weapons race and the irrationality of thermonuclear war are valid; it represents great progress that Moscow now speaks in sober tones on these matters.

An imaginative riposte to this Soviet initiative must go much beyond the stereotyped first reaction of some officials, one of criticizing Moscow's intervention in an American domestic debate. A serious effort is needed to exploit the opening Pravda offers for progress toward limitation of strategic arms. The article declares that Moscow does not want military superiority and that it has achieved virtual parity with the United States. If that is the Kremlin's view, then it cannot reasonably object to a proposal to freeze strategic arms at present levels by halting the testing and deployment of offensive MIRV multiple warhead missiles and the deployment of defensive ABM systems.

The indicated American response, under these circumstances, would be to offer such a halt and thus test the sincerity of the Soviet position. Nothing would be lost by such an offer. If accepted by the Soviet Union and implemented by both sides, such a halt could well become the historic moment at which the strategic arms race ended, and both countries began to enjoy the benefits flowing from an easing of their mammoth defense burdens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. and Rhodesia

[The closure of the U.S. mission to Rhodesia] is certainly not a good beginning for President Nixon's doctrine of no American involvement in disputes between states where it is not in the interests of the United States.

Purely on grounds of racial policy, Washington has certainly no reason to take any unfriendly action against Salisbury. One hopes that on rereading his motivations for closing the mission, Secretary of State Rogers will think back on the history of the American independence struggle.

—*From Die Vaderland (Johannesburg).*

Cypriot Volcano

Everyone who cares about peace must be thankful that the would-be assassins of President Makarios are poor shots.

Makarios is a subtle, brave and judicious political operator. Cyprus without him would surely become the Cyprus of old—another focal point for chaos in the eastern Mediterranean.

Yet the fact of his escape [Sunday] brings more in train than mere relief. It emphasizes (if emphasis were needed) that a sleeping volcano is not necessarily an extinct volcano.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

* * *

The situation in Cyprus is not particularly novel. The struggle between maximalists and realists is an ancient one. The wild men of the IRA started a civil war in 1922 shortly after the English had departed, because their leaders had failed to get Britain to recognize the Irish Republic.

Lenin and Trotsky had to suppress revolutionaries to the left of them who wanted to introduce instant Socialism immediately after the Bolsheviks had seized power.

In Cyprus, the fact that it would not be possible for any government to bring about union with Greece does not deter the extremists of the National Front from wanting to overthrow President Makarios and to proclaim Enosis.

—*From The Times (London).*

Knock on the Door

A potentially disastrous situation is building up rapidly over the future of British Asians in East Africa. Within the next few months, hundreds—perhaps thousands—of people holding British citizenship may be knocking at our closed doors, reviving unpleasant memories of the flight of European Jews in the war.

If this were to happen, racial tensions in this country might be sharpened among both the white and colored communities; relations between Britain and the Afro-Asian countries would suffer; and the Asians in East Africa would themselves become the victims of a needless, pitiless struggle . . .

—*From the Observer (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

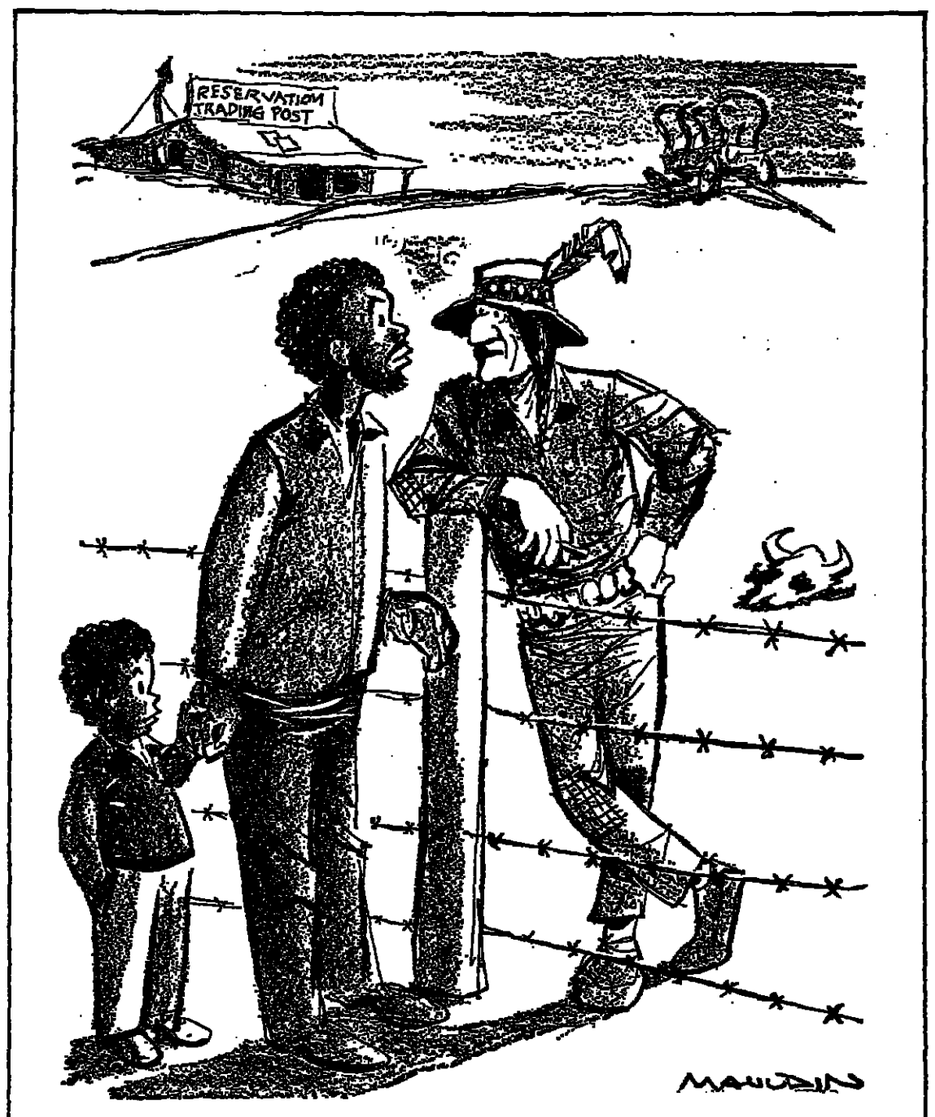
March 11, 1895

PARIS—The action of the Venezuelan government in handing the ministers of France and Belgium their passports has already resulted as the Herald anticipated. The French government has made the proper reply, by handing the Venezuelan minister in Paris his passport. The same thing will be done at Brussels, and probably, also, at Berlin and Madrid. The pretension of Venezuela to treat the question as merely personal was, of course, untenable.

Fifty Years Ago

March 11, 1920

LONDON—British public opinion is undisturbed at the prospect of the United States not ratifying the Peace Treaty and not coming into the international game as it is being played at present. There is no comment in the London press on President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock nor on the Senate's action. It is viewed rather sadly, however, that every official connection between America and all international bodies has been severed.



"Believe Me, Mister, There's No Neglect Like 'Benign Neglect.'"

Moynihan's Memo on the U.S. Negro

Daniel P. Moynihan's controversial statement, that Negro problems in America could do with a little "benign neglect," was contained in a "Memorandum for the President," the full text of which appears below.

AS THE new year begins, it occurs to me that you might find useful a general assessment of the position of Negroes at the end of the first year of your administration, and of the decade in which their position has been the central domestic political issue.

In quantitative terms, which are reliable, the American Negro is making extraordinary progress. In political terms, somewhat less reliable, this would also appear to be true. In each case, however, there would seem to be countercurrents that pose a serious threat to the welfare of the blacks and the stability of the society, white and black.

Employment and Income

The 1960s saw the great breakthrough for blacks. A third (32 percent) of all families of Negro and other races earned $8,000 or more in 1968 compared, in constant dollars, with 15 percent in 1960.

The South is still a problem. Slightly more than half (52 percent) of the Negro population lived in the South in 1969. There, only 19 percent of families of Negro and other races earned over $8,000.

Young Negro families are achieving income parity with young white families. Outside the South, young husband-wife Negro families have 99 percent the income of whites! For families headed by a male aged 25 to 34, the proportion was 87 percent. Thus, it may be this ancient gap is finally closing.

Income reflects employment, and this changed dramatically in the 1960s. Blacks continued to have twice the unemployment rates of whites, but these were down for both groups. In 1969, the rate for married men of Negro and other races was only 2.5 percent. Teenagers, on the other hand, continued their appalling rates: 24.4 percent in 1969.

Black occupations improved dramatically. The number of professional and technical employees doubled in the period 1960-68. This was two and a half times the increase for whites. In 1969, Negro and other races provided 10 percent of the other-than-college teachers. This is roughly their proportion of the population (11 percent).

In 1968, 19 percent of Negro children three and four years old were enrolled in school, compared to 15 percent of white children. Forty-five percent of Negroes 18 and 19 years old were in school, almost the equal of the white proportion of 51 percent. Negro college enrollment rose 85 percent between 1964 and 1968, by which time there were 434,000 Negro college students. (The total full-time university population of Great Britain is 200,000.)

Educational achievement should not be exaggerated. Only 16 percent of Negro high school seniors have verbal test scores at or above grade level. But blacks are staying in school.

Female-Headed Families

This problem does not get better, it gets worse. In 1969, the proportion of husband-wife families of Negro and other races declined once again, this time to 68.7 percent. The illegitimacy ratio rose once again, this time to 29.4 percent of all live births. (The white ratio rose more sharply, but was still only 4.9 percent.)

Increasingly, the problem of Negro poverty is the problem of the female-headed family. In 1968, 56 percent of Negro families with income under $3,000 were female-headed. In 1968, for the first time, the number of poor Negro children in female-headed families (2,241,000) was greater than the number in male-headed families (1,947,000).

The incidence of anti-social behavior among young black males continues to be extraordinarily high. Apart from white racial attitudes, this is the biggest problem black Americans face, and in part it helps shape white racial attitudes. Black Americans injure one another. Because blacks live in de facto segregated neighborhoods and go to de facto segregated schools, the socially stable elements of the black population cannot escape the socially pathological ones. Routinely, their children get caught up in the anti-social patterns of the others.

You are familiar with the problem of crime. Let me draw your attention to another phenomenon, exactly parallel, and originating in exactly the same social circumstances: Fire. Unless I mistake the trends, we are heading for a genuinely serious fire problem in American cities. In New York, for example, between 1956 and 1969 the overall fire alarm rate more than tripled, from 69,000 alarms to 240,000. These alarms are concentrated in slum neighborhoods, primarily black. In 1968, one slum area had an alarm rate per square mile 13 times that of the city as a whole. In another, the number of alarms has, on average, increased 44 percent per year for seven years.

Many of these fires are the result of population density. But a great many are more or less deliberately set. Thus, on Monday, welfare protesters set two fires in the New York State Capitol. Fires are in fact a "leading indicator" of social pathology for a neighborhood. They come first. Crime, and the rest, follows. The psychiatric interpretation of fire-setting is complex, but it relates to the types of personalities which slums produce. (A point of possible interest: Fires in the black slums peak in July and August. The urban riots of 1964-1968 could be thought of as epidemic conditions of an endemic situation.)

Social Alienation

With no real evidence, I would nonetheless suggest that a great deal of the crime, the fire-setting, the rampant school violence and other such phenomena in the black community have become quasi-politicized. Hatred—revenge—against whites is now an acceptable excuse for doing what might have been done anyway. This is bad news for any society, especially when it takes forms which the Black Panthers seem to have adopted.

This social alienation among the black lower classes is matched, and probably enhanced, by a virulent form of anti-white feeling among portions of the large and prospering black middle class. It would be difficult to overestimate the degree to which young, well-educated blacks detest white America.

Nixon Administration

As you have candidly acknowledged, the relation of the administration to the black population is a problem. I think it ought also to be acknowledged that we are a long way from solving it. During the past year, intense efforts have been made by the administration to develop programs that will be of help to the blacks. I dare say, as much or more time and attention goes into this effort in this administration than any in history. But little has come of it. There has been a great deal of political ineptness in some departments, and you have been the loser.

I don't know what you can do about this. Perhaps nothing. But I do have four suggestions.

First. Sometime early in the year, I would gather the administration officials who are most involved with these matters and talk out the subject a bit. (There really is a need for a more coherent administration approach to a number of issues, which I can list for you, if you like.)

Second. The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of "benign neglect." The subject has been too much talked about. The forum has been too much taken over by hysterics, paranoids, and boodlers on all sides. We may need a period in which Negro progress continues and racial rhetoric fades. The administration can help bring this about by paying close attention to such progress—as we are doing—while seeking to avoid situations in which extremists of either race are given opportunities for martyrdom, heroics, histrionics or whatever. Greater attention to Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans would be useful. A tendency to ignore provocations from groups such as the Black Panthers might also be useful. (The Panthers were apparently almost defunct until the Chicago police raided one of their headquarters and transformed them into culture heroes for the white—and black—middle class. You perhaps did not note on the society page of yesterday's Times that Mrs. Leonard Bernstein gave a cocktail party on Wednesday to raise money for the Panthers. Mrs. W. Vincent Astor was among the guests. Mrs. Peter Duchin, "the rich blonde wife of the orchestra leader," was thrilled. "I've never met a Panther," she said. "This is a first for me.")

Third. We really ought to be getting on with research on crime. We just don't know enough. It is a year now since the administration came to office committed to doing something about crime in the streets. But frankly, in that year I don't see that we have advanced either our understanding of the problem, or that of the public at large. (This, of course, may only reveal my ignorance of what is going on.)

At the risk of indiscretion, may I put it that lawyers are not professionally well equipped to do much to prevent crime. Lawyers are not managers, and they are not researchers. The logistics, the ecology, the strategy and tactics of reducing the incidence of certain types of behavior in large urban populations simply are not things lawyers think about often.

We are never going to "learn" about crime in a laboratory sense. But we almost certainly could profit from limited, carefully done studies. I don't think these will be done unless you express a personal interest.

Fourth. There is a silent black majority as well as a white one. It is mostly working class, as against lower middle class. It is politically moderate (on issues other than racial equality) and shares most of the concerns of its white counterpart. This group has been generally ignored by the government and the media. The more recognition we can give to it, the better off we shall all be. (I would take it, for example, that Ambassador [Jerome H.] Holland is a natural leader of this segment of the black community. There are others like him.)

Foreign Affairs

Black and White of It

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The United States has not yet managed to develop a coherent African policy, darting in and out of some key sectors like the Congo while avoiding interventions in others like Nigeria. But closure of the U.S. consulate-general in Salisbury, capital of the new Rhodesian Republic, implies at least the desire to formulate a basic attitude toward black Africa, an area from which 11 percent of our own population stems.

Normally, consular relations need not indicate diplomatic recognition, as is the case for Britain in Taiwan, and there was some desire to keep an office in Salisbury to tend the affairs of 1,200 Americans in Rhodesia, mainly missionaries.

Although London had requested that we withdraw our consul-general, there is no wish in Washington to keep vestigial memories of the British Empire alive by insisting that its queen rules Rhodesia. The only issue was protection of the rights of Rhodesia's 96 percent black population.

Today's nastiest issue everywhere is race, which is a universal problem. In the United States, presidential adviser Moynihan has unhappily chosen to revive the phrase "benign neglect" as a temporary formula for dealing with this at home.

Asians Extruded

In Africa itself, non-blacks—primarily Asians—are being ruthlessly extruded from the continent. This phenomenon has stimulated a rise of racism in previously tolerant England, their new haven, which has now produced, in Enoch Powell, a political phenomenon embodying some attributes of both George Wallace and Spiro Agnew.

Race lies close to the heart of the Arab-Israeli war, although both sides are anthropologically Semitic. It is likewise the core of the Sino-Soviet problem. The Chinese, with considerable historical justification, claim they were done out of a huge Asian domain by white imperialists from Russia and even today Moscow takes pains to garrison both its own Central Asian domains and the Chinese border primarily with European Slavs.

The black-white problem inside the United States is directly related to the black-white problem faced by American foreign policy. Recently, Secretary of State Rogers toured Negroid Africa to persuade his hosts of the sincerity of U.S. support.

To nobody's surprise, he found concern, for obvious psychological reasons, with the status of the Negro minority in the United States, in which there was much emotional interest. This same minority in the United States, meanwhile, watches to see how far Washington will go in actually supporting black Africa. The latest test has now been passed—withdrawal from Salisbury.

Secretary Rogers's argument on our overall approach to Arab, black and white Africa was: "You may disagree with our judgment but you should not exaggerate the importance of the disagreement." Nevertheless, despite protestations of good intention, we have on the whole been viewing black Africa during its brief period of independence with precisely the "benign neglect" Moynihan commends for black America.

Dollar Investment

Although we talk much about helping backward Negro states, far fewer American dollars are invested in black Africa than in Arab or white Africa—especially Libya and the Republic of South Africa. More money goes into the prejudiced southern belt than into all the rest of the seething sub-Saharan region which has already produced two sizable recent wars—in the Congo and Nigeria.

Yet it is very difficult for Washington to balance this trend, which is mostly private capital. Rogers explained on his trip that economic decisions necessarily affect investment, which isn't merely an expression of U.S. political interest. Moreover, he added, the instability of some governments makes for reduced American investment and few of the new black states can yet claim to be stable.

Washington knows black Africa is bound to become increasingly important and keeps trying to stress that the United States has never been a colonial power. Moreover, it recognises its own very special African interest because so many of our citizens originated there. The very fact that their ancestors' emigration was forced intensifies emotional involvement.

Embarrassedly, however, the State Department is aware that the currently rightward swing in the United States, with its racial connotations, is diminishing our diplomatic appeal because the American black-white problem directly relates to the African black-white problem. Race problems in one area are mirrored eventually in the other. All these aspects were clearly involved in the decision to withdraw our last Rhodesian toehold.

Letters

Sihanouk's View

It is interesting to compare the remarks of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia concerning the political situation in South Vietnam with those of U.S. pacification director W. E. Colby (IHT, Feb. 28-March 1). Prince Sihanouk, who is certainly no leftist, objectively asserts that without the American presence the population of South Vietnam would vote "massively" for the Viet Cong, a conclusion which will come as no surprise to anyone who has studied the matter realistically. After all, it was this simple fact which caused the U.S. to oppose elections following the defeat of the French. Mr. Colby, "predictably," as Harwood and Stern point out, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "the NLF . . . now commands the loyalty of only a tiny minority."

Mr. Colby also claimed that "the will and ability of the South Vietnamese to fight are greater than ever." Really? The Prince, with no ax to grind, says simply that "the day the Americans left, the Saigon army would dissolve, because it is composed only of mercenaries . . . paralyzed by the lack of an ideal." And he adds that "the present rotting regime [in Saigon] would collapse of itself." Again, no surprise.

Bitter proof of the rottenness of the present regime is contained in the words of Mrs. Nguyen Phuoc Dai, referring to the conviction of the Saigon Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau, accused of speaking to his brother, a North Vietnamese (IHT, March 3). Mrs. Dai, a South Vietnamese Senator says: "I used to tell foreigners . . . that the regime in South Vietnam is truly free and democratic. What can I tell them now?"

Prince Sihanouk's comments deserve to be widely publicized in the U.S., for they just might awaken the American conscience to the enormity of our immoral involvement in Vietnam. But this is doubtless too optimistic a view. The U.S. propaganda machine would surely counter with some more soothing statements about how well everything was going, and Middle America would sleep on. Following the shock of awareness over the brutalization of the GI, as illustrated in the My Lai affair, it would hardly do for good people to be confronted with the additional fact that thousands of young Americans have died fighting for the wrong.

R. B. MACDONALD.
Barcelona.

Traffic Plan

The problem of private automobiles in the centers of modern cities can be solved in the following manner:

1—The congested area is sealed off so that traffic can enter only at desired points.

2—Toll gates are erected at those points.

3—All public transport is allowed into the restricted area free of charge, at will; commercial traffic is allowed into the restricted area at pre-determined hours, with or without payment.

4—All other traffic is allowed into the restricted area upon payment of a fee, based, presumably, upon duration of visit, and size of vehicle.

This system has the advantage of facing the reality that in a trading society we can neither continue as we are nor close off towns completely. It turns private vehicles into private taxis, with the profits going to the commune. The profits are, in turn, used for the perfection of public transport within the center.

RICHARD FREMANTLE.
Florence.

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Greece (air) Dr.	547	1047	2000	Spain (air) Ptas.	1030	2040	3875
Iran (air) R.	22.50	44.50	85.00	Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	103.00	196.25	372.00
Ireland (air) £	5.12.6	10.6.6	19.17.0	Switzerland Sw.Fr.	61.00	116.00	220.00
Israel (air) $	20.80	39.80	75.95	Thailand (air) B.	52.00	98.50	187.00
Italy Lire	9700	18300	34400	Tunisia (air) D.	18.00	35.50	68.00
Kuwait (air) £	46.00	88.00	167.00	Turkey (air) £	17.00	32.50	64.00
Lebanon (air) £	22.50	44.50	85.00	U.A.E. (air) £	22.50	44.50	85.00
Libya (air) £	22.50	44.50	85.00	Other Europe (air) $	17.50	33.50	64.00

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1970

Nixon Moves To Stem Flow Of Canada Oil

Places Formal Quota On Yearly Imports

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 10 (WP).—President Nixon today clamped a import quota of 395,000 barrels daily on shipments of oil from Canada.

The White House said the action was taken because voluntary controls previously in effect "are not tenable."

The presidential action brought immediate protest from Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who said that "apparently the consumer once again being sacrificed to the oil industry."

Major political repercussions are expected in Canada. The White House said that the Canadian government was "consulted about the need for formal limitation" of the imports, but officials added that Canada did not actually approve it.

Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Philip H Trezise, who explained the presidential order, told newsmen that the limitation would not raise prices to American consumers — "not a penny." Aides to Sen. Proxmire contended that the price of the Canadian oil is about a cent per gallon less than domestic oil, and that prices to consumers are likely to be involved.

Under the previous informal limit, Canada agreed to ship only 332,000 barrels a day to the area east of the Rocky Mountains. Actually, however, the Canadian oil flowed into this area last month at the rate of about 550,000 barrels daily, Mr. Trezise said. He called this an "excessive" and "disorderly" flow.

Benefits Other Producers

Mr. Trezise said the limitation of 395,000 barrels daily would benefit oil interests in Venezuela and the Middle East which export to the U.S. market, and southwest U.S. oil producers, who are complaining about the Canadian flow.

The United States has been attempting to negotiate an overall energy agreement with Canada, under which Canadian oil would have better access to the U.S. market in return for concessions to U.S. interests seeking to tap energy resources in Canada.

The new oil import limitation is seen in some quarters as added pressure on Canada to agree to an overall energy pact. The White House statement today noted that "it is expected that discussions will continue" about the energy pact despite the presidential action imposing the oil import quota, which was described as "temporary."

The quotas are based on a determination that the U.S. national security may be impaired by an unrestricted flow. Mr. Nixon's proclamation changed the membership of the Oil Imports Appeals Board, which hears appeals about the program, to substitute a Department of Justice member for one from the Defense Department.

On Feb. 20, the cabinet task force on oil import control recommended a freer exchange of petroleum, natural gas and other energy resources between the United States and Canada. It also recommended that a tariff system be substituted for the import quota restrictions in order to ease the burden on U.S. consumers.

Common Market, Japan Cited

U.S. Official Aims Blast at Trade Partners

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).—A high U.S. Commerce Department official criticized Japan and the European Common Market in unusually blunt terms yesterday for not giving "fair competitive treatment" to the United States.

Kenneth N. Davis jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic and international business, went so far as to accuse a Common Market trade mission that was here last week of giving newsmen a false report of the U.S. position on a number of trade issues.

He also made public a letter sent by Zenith Radio Corp. board chairman Joseph S. Wright to Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, saying his industry "is engaged in a life and death struggle with the Japanese" and complaining that his company had been kept out of the Japanese market "by denial of import and exchange licenses."

Mr. Wright said that his company's employment in the United States would be "down an average of 3,000 jobs in 1970 against 1969."

Assistant Secretary Davis released the letter in a speech to the Electronics Industries Association here.

He was particularly critical of a group of European countries that he said were "about to impose a new non-tariff barrier against the electronic component industry." This results, he said, from a new accord between France, West Germany and Britain that "would impose discriminatory inspection standards against outside manufactured components" and could reduce U.S. exports of these products by "as much as 35 percent."

In running through a long list of complaints that he said were presented to the Common Market delegation last week, Mr. Davis said:

"Congress is not likely to repeal the American Selling Price System [of customs valuation] for chemicals just as Europe sets up a new non tariff barrier against the American electronics industry. Although the tripartite accord is technically not a Common Market proposal, we could not understand why Common Market officials appeared unwilling to intercede to stop the setting-up of this new barrier to free trade."

Basing his remarks on news accounts he had read of last week's meeting, Mr. Davis said: "The Europeans appear to have misunderstood what we were trying to say to them."

At the Commerce Department at least, Mr. Davis said, the Common Market delegation was asked to stop "meddling" in the negotiations on textile imports "at this late date," was told that the United States viewed with "grave concern" some recent Common Market trade agreements with European and Mediterranean countries, and was reminded that the United States "considers European border taxes a major nontariff barrier."

Citing other items, such as the Common Market's farm policy, Mr. Davis said: "We appear to be far apart in our thinking. What could be particularly troublesome is that there does not appear to be recognition by the Europeans that there are serious differences between us which need attention now."

Europe and Japan, he said, "are failing to realize that sentiments like those expressed by Mr. Wright are becoming widespread here." They are not "protectionist" sentiments, he continued, "but rather an insistence that our government obtain fair and equitable trading terms with other countries."

Fed Confirms Loans to Italians

NEW YORK, March 10 (Reuters).—Italy has borrowed over $200 million since the beginning of 1970 under the Federal Reserve system's swap credit arrangement, it was revealed today.

Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York confirmed that the Italian bank had borrowed $200 million on Jan. 23 through the swap line, and that "it subsequently drew more—in February."

The New York Fed acts as agent for the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve system in foreign exchange operations.

Italy, whose recent economic ills have put pressure on the lira, is already heavily in debt to the Fed and has been reported to be seeking an International Monetary Fund loan to refinance the indebtedness.

AMC Prices Gremlin

DETROIT, March 10 (WP).—American Motors Corp.'s new import-fighting small car, the Gremlin, will carry a basic sticker price of $1,879, or $40 more than the Volkswagen "beetle." The car goes on sale April 1.

Giffen Plans Refinancing Of Eurobond

MIAMI, Fla., March 10 (Reuters).—Giffen Industries announced today it was refinancing its 15-year, $20 million convertible Eurobond issue floated in January, 1969, by its subsidiary Giffen International NV.

For each of the $1,000 face value bonds, carrying a 5 3/4 percent coupon, Giffen plans to offer a $500 face amount non-convertible subordinated bond carrying an 8 1/2 percent coupon, plus a package including eight common shares of Keller Industries and warrants to purchase 15 shares of Giffen common at $18 to $36 each over six years.

The company said an agreement in principle on the exchange offer has been reached with the holders of $13 million worth of the original issue.

Giffen acquired 50 percent of Keller's outstanding stock in March, 1969, at $60 per share. Giffen sought to have the sale rescinded in May, after the Keller stock price sank below $30 a share. It is now trading at just above $21 a share.

Giffen Industries shares were 15 1/2 bid on the over-the-counter market yesterday. The 1969-70 high was 59 and the low 14 1/4.

The plan, if approved, would save the company about $300,000 in interest expenses, Eli Timoner, Giffen president, said.

Giffen's 253,000 shares of Keller will be transferred to Giffen International in lieu of a part of the debt owed it by the parent firm.

"If for any reason Giffen Industries Inc. is unable to effect the delivery of the stock of Keller Industries Inc., or the warrants, such securities will be replaced by additional bonds," the parent company said.

Mr. Timoner said if all the bonds were redeemed, the subsidiary would issue $10 million of new bonds, 16,000 Keller common shares and 300,000 warrants.

Investors Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. and Investors Overseas Bank Ltd. have indicated their agreement to manage the proposed exchange offer.

"We feel this exchange offer is very advantageous to Giffen Industries," Mr. Timoner said.

U.S. on Brink Of Recession, Heller Warns

Urges Policy Change On Money and Credit

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters).—Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Kennedy administration, called for an easing of money and credit policy today, warning that the country is "teetering on the brink of a recession."

This should be supplemented by voluntary wage-price restraint, he told a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee.

Saying a money supply growth of 2 to 3 percent might be inadequate, Mr. Heller cautioned that "if we under-react now we may condemn ourselves either to actual recession or a longer period of softness than the economy can stand in terms of lost production and unemployment."

The growth of the money supply —the public's holdings of demand deposits and currency—has been kept at zero since mid-1969 by the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee.

Alternatives Unacceptable

Mr. Heller said the alternatives to an incomes-restraint policy—big unemployment, big inflation, direct controls or atomizing the economy for purposes of greater competition —were unacceptable.

Price-wage restraint to ease cost-push inflation should be a subject of cooperation between labor and business under the leadership of the White House, he said.

But Mr. Heller stressed that mandatory wage or prices controls would be a vast mistake under present conditions.

Unemployment Forecast

Mr. Heller forecast unemployment this year would average 4.4 percent of the labor force compared with the administration's official estimates of a 4.3 percent level.

Price inflation will be running at an annual rate of 3.5 percent by end-year and should continue at around 3 percent over the next several years, the former CEA chairman forecast.

Hopes for Credit Easing Center on Fed Unit Parley

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee (FOMC) met here today for its annual reorganization meeting amid speculation in the credit markets that it may take steps toward a slight easing of monetary policy.

The results of the meeting will not be revealed for about 90 days. The FOMC's 12 members set the credit policy for the central banking system.

Some market quarters have interpreted the banking statistics of the past few weeks as showing signs of an easier posture by the Fed Most of their supporting material has been indirect and inconclusive evidence of open market operations—the decline in federal funds rates and other market interest rates during the past month.

Today's reorganization session—the second meeting under the aegis of the new Fed chairman, Arthur F. Burns—will see the installation of four new members.

They are Daryl F. Francis, president of the St. Louis Fed; W. Braddock Hickman, president of the Cleveland Fed; Eliot J. Swan, president of the San Francisco Fed, and Aubrey N. Heflin, president of the Richmond bank.

These four replace the presidents of the Philadelphia, Kansas City, Dallas and Chicago banks.

Eight members of the FOMC, the seven Washington-based governors and the president of the New York Fed, do not rotate.

Some market sources believe the new committee will have a more liberal tone to it. They said that Mr. Francis has been to some extent a supporter of the monetarists' view, calling for a moderate expansion of the money supply.

Much of the bond market's advance since the end of January has been associated with the belief that the economy is now in a position where the Fed will let up on its stringent control of monetary policy to avoid a serious recession.

Glamours Up In Stand-Off N.Y. Session

Nominal Gains Scored In Absence of News

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—Glamour stocks rebounded on the New York Stock Exchange today after their recent pounding and blue-chip issues held fairly steady. The result, in the absence of any compelling investment news, was a stand-off market that produced nominal gains in some popular averages.

IBM recovered 9 3/4 points to 326 1/2 after losing 8 1/2 in the previous session. Telex, in the computer equipment group, snapped back 5 1/4 to 123 1/4 after dropping 9 1/2 yesterday.

Brokers said that some of the glamours benefited from short covering by traders who had sold the stocks earlier.

Mohawk Data Sciences added 1 1/2 to 65 and Fairchild Camera climbed 2 7/8 to 161. Disney, trading ex-dividend, was off 2 1/8 to 56.

Dow Gains

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.39 to 779.70, buoyed by one-point gains in both Standard Oil (New Jersey), closing at 53 7/8, and International Nickel, finishing at 44 3/8.

International Nickel benefited from a recommendation by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, which sees earnings gains ahead.

Gold stocks moved higher. "It's essentially a technical correction from their oversold condition," declared one analyst. American-South African Investment rose 3 5/8 to 38 7/8, while Dome Mines added 2 1/2 to 53.

Early in 1969, while the general market was falling, gold issues often glittered with gains. One reason was that some investors regarded the gold group as a snug harbor in a brewing stock-market storm.

Market volume did anything but glitter today. It throttled down to 9.45 million shares, the lowest turnover in more than three weeks, and compared with yesterday's 9.76 million shares.

Photographic issues posted advances. Polaroid, currently tagged as a "buy" by United Business Service, rose 1 3/4 to 99. Eastman Kodak moved up 1 7/8 to 80 as the best gainer among the 30 Dow industrials.

Zapata Norness led all individual issues in turnover as it slumped 4 points to 24 after trading at a new low of 22 1/2. The stock, formerly known as Zapata Off-Shore, sold at a peak price of 87 in mid-1968. Brokers said that Zapata apparently was the victim of mutual-fund selling.

Sears, Roebuck Racks Up New Sales, Earnings Highs

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—Sears, Roebuck & Co., the nation's largest merchandising organization, showed little indication of any slowdown in consumer purchasing last year, according to the company's annual results reported yesterday.

Fourth-quarter results were the highest for any quarter in the company's history. Earnings for the year were at a record for the ninth successive year and sales for the fifteenth year in a row.

As a result, Sears is planning its biggest annual capital expenditures program with an estimated $275 million scheduled for 1970. This compares with $214 million last year and $139 million in 1968.

The record fourth-quarter net income of $158.85 million, equal to $1.03 a share, was up 6.1 percent, from $149.4 million, or 98 cents a share, earned in the like period ended Jan. 31, 1969. Net sales for the fourth quarter exceeded $2.5 billion, a rise of $175.8 million, or 7.4 percent, from the final quarter a year earlier.

The company noted that earnings before income of unconsolidated subsidiaries were 8.7 percent ahead of the fourth quarter of fiscal 1968.

Net income for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, increased 5.5 percent, to $441 million, or $2.87 a share, or 5.5 percent higher than the $418 million, or $2.73 a share, earned in fiscal 1968. Net sales were nearly $8.9 billion exceeding the $8.2 billion volume of the previous year by 8.1 percent.

The only indication of the less vigorous consumer purchasing was in the somewhat lower percentage gains in sales and earnings over the prior year's periods.

White Consolidated Industries

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	767.6	694.9
Profits (millions)..	29.85	27.94
Per Share	2.45	2.34

Bayer Shows Gain in Profits

COLOGNE, West Germany, March 10 (Reuters).—Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, the West German chemical and pharmaceutical firm, announced today that net profits in 1969 rose 10 percent from the 1968 total on a 19 percent gain in group turnover.

In a letter to shareholders, the company reported 1969 earnings of 392 million marks ($107.1 million at post-revaluation exchange rates) from 356 million marks the year before. Group revenue jumped to 9.18 billion marks ($2.5 billion) from the year-earlier 7.72 billion marks.

For the parent company alone, turnover was up 18 percent to 6.1 billion marks ($1.67 billion), of which 2.87 billion marks ($784.15 million) was accounted for by the domestic market and 3.23 billion marks ($882.5 million) by exports. Export growth for Bayer, at 19 percent in 1969, outstripped a 16 percent gain in domestic German turnover.

The company said capital investments climbed to 804 million marks ($219.67 million) last year, compared with 1968's 449 million marks, and are expected to top the billion-mark level this year.

In general, Bayer reported that prospects for this year are good and the revenue growth is expected to continue.

RST Reports

LONDON, March 10 (Reuters).—Roan Selection Trust Ltd. reported today that its after-tax profits in the six months ended Dec. 31 jumped to the equivalent of $78.1 million from the $37.25 million earned in the year-ago period.

Revenue, the firm said, rose to $212.77 million in the latest period from $180.1 million in the year-ago six months.

Australian Finance Corp.

SYDNEY, March 10 (Reuters).—Australia plans to set up an industrial development corporation to assist Australian companies in obtaining financing abroad, Prime Minister John Gorton said today.

Japanese See No Settlement In Textile Dispute With U.S.

TOKYO, March 10 (NYT).—The chief spokesman for the Japanese textile industry said tonight that there seemed to be "no settlement in sight" in the dispute between Washington and Tokyo over textile exports to the United States

Toyosaburo Taniguchi, president of the Japan Textile Federation, an industry group formed to fight the U.S. demand for voluntary restrictions on exports to America, added that the Japanese government took the same view as the industry that there could be no acceptance of Washington's demands.

Mr. Taniguchi also presented a statement which charged, among other things, that Washington was trying to impose restrictions on Japanese textiles by "coercive" methods.

Rejects U.S. View

The statement rejected what it said were "U.S. arguments that comprehensive restrictions on exports of woolen and man-made fiber products to the United States are necessary."

It added that the Japanese industry was willing to examine claims of injury on a selective basis under the provisions of Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If injury was proved then Japan could consider "temporary restrictive measures," he said.

Sees No Injury

However, at a news conference, Mr. Taniguchi said that an examination of evidence presented recently by the United States had found no evidence of injury to the U.S. industry.

"We looked hard in the spirit of willingness to find injury, but in all the thick accumulation of evidence presented to us we found nothing to convince us."

Mr. Taniguchi related that on a trip to the United States, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans told him that the United States supports free trade but that "textiles is an exception because of a campaign pledge made by President Nixon."

"Why should Japanese industry be forced to keep a campaign pledge made by Mr. Nixon?" the textile executive said.

U.S. Retail Sales Rose Last Month By 0.5 Percent

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters).—February retail sales in the United States edged up about 0.5 percent to $29.42 billion from the previous month's $29.30 billion, according to preliminary Commerce Department figures issued today.

February sales were also about 0.5 percent above the total of February, 1969.

Durable goods store sales last month slipped to $8.79 billion from January's $8.85 billion. This compares with durable sales of $9.59 billion in the year-ago month.

Non-durable goods store sales rose to $20.63 billion in the latest month from January's $20.45 billion. The comparable year-ago figure was $19.86 billion.

Offshore Fund Unveils $30 Million Italian Plan

MILAN, March 10 (Reuters).—The Bermuda-based International Investors Group said today it plans to invest over $30 million in property and tourist developments in Italy.

The group is applying to Italian authorities to set up the Real Estate Fund of Italy, which would operate under the Italian government's 50-percent-Italian-portfolio rule for mutual funds. It would invest all proceeds in Italian tourist projects, IIG added.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	14	Abacus .49f	65	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
78½	64½	AbbtLab 1.10	103	73	73⅝	71½	72⅝	—⅝
66¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	14	49	49	48¾	49	— ⅛
30⅞	20	AcmeClv 1.40	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b	146	43	44¼	43	44¼	+1⅜
20¾	12⅛	AdmEx 1.04e	33	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	11¼	Ad Mills .20	20	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	—⅜
65	42⅝	Address 1.40	64	45½	45¾	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10¾	Admiral	15	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	32	AdmRit Lf 1.40	152	41⅜	41⅞	40¼	39⅞	—⅞
41¼	33	AdmRit pf 2	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
32¼	12½	Aguirre Co	42	13⅛	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
46⅝	31⅝	Air Prod .20b	27	41	41¼	40⅝	40⅞	—⅛
34⅛	16	Air Rad .20e	72	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
18⅝	6⅛	AJ Industries	28	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	4	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	32⅞	AlbertoC .28	49	38⅛	38¾	38	38¼	
32⅞	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	75	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27½	—⅛
29¼	19½	AlcoStand .2e	6	20½	20½	20⅛	20¼	—¼
30¼	20½	Alexandrs .80r	50	24¼	25	24¼	24¼	—¼
28⅝	9½	Alleg Cp .20e	69	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
114	27¼	Alleg 4pf cld	x10	35	35	35	35	—3¾
42⅛	33¾	AllegLud 2.40	12	38⅞	38⅞	38¼	38¼	—⅝
66	42	AllegPow 1.32	2	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	
25⅞	19¼	Alleg Pw 1.32	104	21	22⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
37¼	22½	AlliedChem 1.20	63	24¼	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
39⅞	25	AlliMunt .40b	65	36	36⅝	35	35¼	—⅞
43⅝	24	AlliedMill .75	13	39⅛	39⅛	38	38⅝	—1⅛
51⅝	19¼	Allied Pd .48	14	22⅛	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	—¼
41⅞	24	AlliedStr 1.40	13	28⅛	28⅛	27¾	28¼	
21	10	AlldSup .15p	55	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
32⅝	20¾	Allis Chalm	49	26½	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .10e	2	23	23	22¾	22¾	
84	64⅝	Alcoa 1.80	62	73	73¼	72¾	72¾	—⅛
30¼	15	AMBAC .50	14	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
37⅝	19⅝	AmerEa 1.20	x3	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
61⅝	21⅝	Am Hess .07e	6	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
126	51⅞	AmeH pf3.50	34	59¼	59¼	59⅛	59⅛	—⅜
65	25	AAirFltr .80	147	47⅞	50⅝	47⅞	49½	+1⅝
38½	21	Am Airlin .80	172	26⅝	27¼	26½	26¾	+ ¼
22¾	11½	Am Baker	18	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
41⅝	30	ABrands 2.10	71	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
39¼	31¾	AmBdcst 1.20	59	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	
35⅞	30⅞	Am Can 2.20	75	31⅛	31⅛	30¼	30¼	
30¾	24	ACan pf 1.75	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
21¼	10¼	Am Cem .60	49	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
43	26¾	A Chain 1.60	4	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
29¼	18½	AmCredit .90	23	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	21	ACrySug 1.40	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅝
33½	24¾	AmCyan 1.25	148	25¾	26	25⅛	25⅞	+ ¼
28½	19¼	Am Distill 1	x4	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
31⅝	24¼	ADistTel .10e	66	30¼	31⅛	30¼	31	+ ¼
19½	8¼	ADuraVt .12g	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	12	ADual pf.840	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	27⅛	AmEIPw 1.64	139	30¼	30⅝	30	30	— ¼
50½	11	Am Exp Ind	45	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	—⅝
69⅝	60	AExInd prIA6	z220	64	64	64	64	+ ½
27⅝	18	AGenins .50	97	20½	20½	19⅝	20⅛	—⅛
38	29	AGain pf1.80	35	31	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	12	AmHeist .70	14	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
71⅞	52⅛	A Home 1.50	108	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65¾	
105¼	77½	A Home pf 2	4	97¼	97¼	97	97	—1
32¼	25¾	Am Enka 1e	18	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
47½	31¼	Am Hosp .24	166	42⅝	42⅝	41⅞	42	—⅜
26½	14⅛	AmInvst 1.10	30	16	16	15⅛	15½	—⅜
27½	17¼	AmMFdy .20	36	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—½
40	28	AMetClx 1.40	108	36⅞	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	+ ⅛
96½	78¾	AMetClx pf 4	8	90½	91½	90½	91	
14	8	Am Motors	206	9¼	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
43⅞	30⅛	AmNgGas 2	43	37⅛	37½	37	37	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	44	10⅝	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
99½	44	AResDv .06e	85	82	84⅝	82	83⅝	+⅝
32¼	19¼	Am Seat 1	12	24¼	24½	23¾	24¼	— ¼
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .40	58	23	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ½
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	260	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
69⅞	26	AmSoAir .70	49	35¾	38⅞	35¾	38⅝	+3⅝
		AmSAir fn.70	3	32	33	32	33	
47	26¼	Am Std 1	409	31	31	30	30½	—⅛
126	82	AmStd pf4.75	4	89½	90½	89½	90½	+ ½
38½	22¼	Am Sterl .40	19	23	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅝
32⅞	22⅝	A Sugar 1.60	x7	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	
54	37½	ASug pfA2.65	x1	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
11	8⅝	AmSug pf .68	x6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	46½	Am T&T 2.60	808	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	52	— ¼
14⅝	9⅛	AmWWks .56	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20	16⅛	AWWSpf 1.25	z100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
19¼	14⅞	AW spf 1.25	z390	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
27⅞	16	Am Zinc	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
23⅝	20½	Ameron .60	8	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	16¼	Ametek .60e	282	16⅝	16⅝	16	16½	
62⅝	42⅛	Amfac .80	80	47¼	48	47¼	48	+ ⅜
55¼	21⅛	AMK Cp .30	87	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
59	32⅝	AMP Inc .38	133	52	52½	51¼	51¾	—⅜
49⅞	32½	Ampex Corp	213	35	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+1¼
53⅝	32	Amsted 2.40	7	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36⅞	—⅛
27½	11	Amtel .32	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
66	26⅞	Anacond 1.90	129	28⅞	29	28¼	29	+ ⅛
49	33¾	Anch Hock 1	138	41	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
53½	18¼	AncorpNSv 1	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	32⅛	And Clay 1.20	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—⅝
38¾	17¾	ApachCp .25	18	23	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
45⅝	30	ApcoOil 1.37t	31	35⅛	35¼	34⅝	34¾	—⅛
28¼	17	APL Corp	19	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	—¼
22½	16⅞	APL pf Cl.06	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21¼	13¾	APL pf B.50	2	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
64⅝	31	Aqua Chem	81	59⅝	59⅝	58⅞	59	— ⅜
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96	41	105¼	106	105¼	106	+ ¼
42¼	33½	ArcaSta .02e	3	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	— ½
52	49	ArcaSta pf 2	2	51¼	51¼	51⅛	51¼	— ⅛
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	8	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ¼
27¾	19⅛	ArizPSvc 1.08	39	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
40⅞	13	Arlans DS .20	28	15½	15½	15	15	— ½
33⅝	22¾	ArmcoSt 1.60	181	26⅛	27⅞	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	20⅛	Armco pf2.10	91	28¼	28⅞	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
76½	41⅞	Armstr 1.60	7	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44¼	
76½	59½	Armv pf 4.75	1	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ½
41¾	28⅛	ArmstCk .80	197	30⅝	31⅞	30¾	31¾	+ ⅝
58⅝	33½	ArmRub 1.60	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	
30½	17¾	Aro Corp .90	29	19½	19½	19	19	— ¼
43⅝	19	Arvin Ind 1	11	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ¼
55	22	Ashld Oil 1.20	125	24¼	24⅝	23¾	24	— ¾
16⅝	9	Asad Brew	22	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
53	37	Assd DG 1.20	32	42⅝	43½	42⅛	42½	+ ½
36⅝	29¾	Assd Spg 1.20	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
19	8¾	AssdTran .20	2	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅝	AtlCtyEl 1.34	28	25⅝	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
135¾	54½	Atl RichFd 2	29	66⅛	66⅛	65¾	66⅛	+ ⅛
229	90½	Atl Rich pf 3	2	112	112	112	112	+1
85⅞	41½	AtlRch pfI.80	67	49	50	48⅝	50	+1⅛
31⅝	19¼	Atlas Chem 1	11	21	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Atlas Corp	64	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
28⅝	9¼	ATO Inc .08e	x29	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
21	12⅞	Aurora Plas	7	15⅛	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ¼
21⅝	9⅝	Automtn Ind	90	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	21⅛	Avco Cp 1.20	171	23¾	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
99	48⅝	Avco pf3.20	20	51¼	51¼	51	51⅛	+ ¼
42¼	30⅞	Avery Pd .20	20	33	34	33	33½	+ ⅜
34⅛	10⅛	Avmcr Inc .40	53	10⅝	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
71¾	23½	Avnet pf 1	8	22½	22½	22½	22½	—1
184⅛	125¼	Avon Prod 2	205	163	163¼	161	161	—3⅝
17	10⅞	Aztec Oil Gs	15	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	14	— ¼

B

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40½	20⅛	Babck W 1.36	43	28⅝	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅛
23½	17	BakrOilT .65	28	22	22	21½	21½	—⅞
37	27½	Balt GE 1.82	76	31¼	32	31	31	—⅜
73	58¼	Balt pfB4.50	210	64¼	64¼	64⅛	64⅛	+ ¼
59¾	12⅛	BangPun .60	79	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅝
57½	24⅛	BangP pf 2	1	26	26	26	26	
43⅛	28⅝	Bk ofCal 2.01	4	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41½	—¼
53½	44¾	Bank of NY 2	8	52	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	—⅜
71⅝	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	44	66⅝	67	66⅝	66⅝	+ ¼
87⅞	43½	BarbOil 1.01t	3	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
59	43	Bard CR .25	15	47½	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
22⅝	12¾	Basic Inc .80	7	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	—⅜
17⅞	7⅝	Bates Mfg 1	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	12½	Bates Mf pf 1	x4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
28⅝	18	Bath Ind	49	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
66⅝	44	BathIn pf2.50	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
81⅝	51	BauschLb .80	18	55⅛	55⅝	55	55	— ½
35½	26⅝	BaxtrLab .10	139	30	30½	30	30	— ⅜
21	9½	BayukCig .50	1	10	10	10	10	
50¼	33½	Bearings 1	3	50	50	49¾	49¾	
41⅝	32¼	Bear Fds 1	66	37½	37⅝	37	37	— ⅛
63½	40¼	Beckman .50	5	43½	43½	43½	43½	—⅛
62¼	41½	Bect Dick .30	120	51⅝	52⅝	51⅛	52⅛	+ ½
41½	14¼	BeechAr .75b	4	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ⅝
48⅝	20	Belco Pet .50	76	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
31½	17⅝	BelknsH .60b	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
50	30½	Bell How .60	37	31	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
17	8⅝	Bell Intercon	81	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
38⅝	23	Bemis Co 1	1	23	23	23	23	
49⅝	27½	Bendix 1.60	52	28¼	27¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
80	44¾	Bendix pf 3	11	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	—⅜
57½	38	BeneficFin 1.60	31	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
171	121½	BenFIF pf5.50	1	148½	148½	148½	148½	
87¼	69	BenFIF pf4.30	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
38½	29	BenF SoCl.50	z30	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
29⅞	8½	Benguet	445	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
		Benguet fn	62	8	8¼	8	8¼	
44½	11½	BerkPho .77f	15	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅝	4⅝	Berm Corp	35	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
36⅝	25¼	Beth Stl 1.20	154	28	28	27¼	27⅝	— ½
50½	32¾	Big Three .60	14	40	40½	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
83	53⅞	BlackDk 1.20	94	77½	77½	76½	77⅝	+ ⅝
28¼	17⅝	BlairJohn .48	16	22⅛	22½	21¾	21¾	— ½
34⅝	21¼	Bliss Laws 1	x10	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
68½	52¾	Block HR .24	111	61	61¾	61	61	— ⅝
39⅝	37⅝	Blue Bell 1.20	19	38¾	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	+1⅛
22⅝	13⅞	Bobbie Brks	18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
61⅛	19	Boeing Co .40	163	23⅝	23	22¼	23	+ ⅜
80¼	57½	BoisCas .25b	438	68⅝	69	66½	66½	—2½
24	19	BookMth 1.20	x7	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅛	Borden 1.20	80	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	21⅝	BorgWar 1.25	48	25⅛	25⅛	24	24⅛	—1¼
27½	12⅛	Borman .80	17	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
46½	30⅛	Bos Edis 2.08	15	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅝
29½	16½	Bourns Inc	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23½	9½	BrantFAir .50	120	10⅛	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
59⅝	46¼	BrigpSt 2.40e	13	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½	+ ¼
75¼	54	Brist My 1.20	204	64⅝	64⅝	64	64⅛	— ½
48¼	39¼	BristMy pf 2	19	41	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	
45	34	Bdwy Hale 1	7	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	36¼	BwyHa pf A2	30	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
33⅝	23⅝	BklynUG 1.72	6	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—⅝
18⅝	8¼	Brown Co	2	10	10	10	10	
22⅝	13	Brown Co pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
25	13⅛	Bwn Sharp 1	8	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅝	
57⅝	28¼	BrnStove 1.50	14	33¼	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—⅝
25	13⅝	Brunswk .05e	76	17	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
30½	17¼	BucyEr 1.20	16	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20¼	—⅛
33⅞	14¼	Budd Co .80	61	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Budg F pf.60	2	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
23⅝	12	Budget In .64	5	15⅛	16	15¼	16	+ ¼
57⅝	30	BuffForg 1.10	20	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅝	+1¼
41	27⅝	Bulova W .60	8	33⅝	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
17⅝	9⅛	Bunk Ramo	259	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
53¼	30½	BunkR pfI.50	13	37¼	39¼	37¼	39¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	33¼	Burl Ind 1.40	80	36¼	36⅝	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
41⅝	40⅛	Burlnorth wi	35	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—⅝
8½	7	BurNor pfwi	135	8⅛	8⅛	7½	7⅝	— ½
34½	19¼	Burndy .70	64	22¼	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
172¾	120¾	Burrgha .60	346	139⅝	141⅞	139⅝	141	+1
35⅛	15⅝	BushUnv .37f	2	17	17	17	17	

C

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60	18	34⅞	35	34⅝	34⅝	
13⅞	7½	Cal Fhani	23	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	18⅛	CallahM .73f	65	18½	18½	18	18	—⅜
40⅝	14½	CampRL .45a	46	17⅞	19¼	17⅞	19¼	+1⅛
36¼	28⅝	CampSp 1.10	35	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
64	46⅝	CanSou Ry 3	x20	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—2⅛
13¼	7¼	CdBrew .40a	53	8	8	8	8	
93½	60	Cdn Pac 3.20	2	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
		CdPac fn3.20	3	64	64	64	64	
35½	20¾	CanalRd 1.10	33	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
37⅝	26	Cap C Bdcst	177	33⅝	34¼	33¼	33¼	—½
57¼	49⅝	Carbrun 1.40	48	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ⅝
32½	12⅛	Carlisle .60	4	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
81	62½	Carp CSOh 5	z700	66	67½	66	67½	+2½
40⅝	29¼	CarnPL 1.46	78	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
44	23½	CarpTch 1.60	26	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
43½	30	CarrierCp .60	43	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
35½	28⅝	CarrCp 1.70e	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
35¼	16⅝	CarterW .40a	609	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
22⅝	10¼	Case J 1	21	11	11	11	11	
28⅝	27	CastleCke .60	11	26¼	27	26¼	27	
54⅝	36	CastTr 1.20	76	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—⅝
19⅛	6⅝	CCI Corp	46	6⅝	7	6⅝	6½	—⅛
34⅝	20⅛	Ceco Corp .50	x1	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
72⅝	49⅝	CelaneseCp 2	60	58½	58½	57½	57⅝	—½
69½	53	Celan pfA4.50	1	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ¼
64½	32	Ceco Ins .20	20	35⅝	37	35½	37	+1⅝
30	9⅝	Cent Fdy	5	10	10	10	10	
39⅝	21¼	Cen Hud 1.48	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
27⅝	19	CentLt 1.44	40	24	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
77	57	C IllLt pfL50	z10	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	—½
25	16⅝	CenIllPS 1.12	65	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
26¼	19⅝	Cent La El 1	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
21¼	16¼	CenMPw 1.16	30	17	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
45½	36⅝	Cent SW 1.50	39	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅝
33	21	Cent Soya .80	86	27½	29½	28⅛	28⅛	—7¼
29⅞	16½	CenTelU .88b	69	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	Cerro 1.60b	57	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Cert-teed .80	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
30¼	16½	CessnaA .80b	24	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19½	—½
29¼	18¼	CFI Stl .80a	5	22½	22½	22½	22½	
17⅛	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc	56	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20	83	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
60	39½	CharterNY 2	116	45⅛	46	45⅛	46	+ ½
58½	42¼	ChaseMn 1.80	56	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ½
36	16½	Checker Mot	3	18¼	18¼	18½	18½	—⅛
49⅝	22½	Chemetron .1b	18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
69⅝	51	ChemN 1.20b	44	61½	65¼	61	65	—4
18¼	9⅝	ChemNuc .20b	21	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	30½	Ches Va 1.60	10	32	32	31½	32	—⅛
75¼	49	Ches Ohio 4	33	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	
54½	37	Chesebrou 1	108	51	51½	51	51¼	+ ½
18½	9⅝	ChcEast III	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
58⅛	13¾	ChMSTPP cf	22	19	19	18½	18⅝	—¼
77½	21½	ChMSPP pf cl	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—½
51	32⅛	ChPneuT 2	21	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
31⅝	18½	ChRIR cl Lf	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅝
30	17	ChRIP cl NW	72	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅝
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
29½	14½	Macke Co .30	21	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
39⅜	30¾	Macy RH 1	70	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34¾	
34⅛	19⅝	Mad Fd 1.54e	19	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	5⅛	Mad Sq Gar	37	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅞	17⅝	MagicChf .60	47	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
56¾	29¼	Magnvox 1.20	166	33⅝	33¾	33¼	33⅝	— ⅜
65⅛	38¼	Mallory 1.40	32	42	42¼	41	41	—1
38⅜	16½	Manh Ind .56	14	24	24	23¾	23½	— ½
54⅝	36⅝	Manpowr .72	4	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
70	52½	ManHan 2.80	32	68¼	68¼	68	68	— ⅝
34	15½	MAPCO .70	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ½
59⅛	24¾	Marathn 1.60	68	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅝
64½	41¼	Marcor Inc 1	347	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54½	
65	46	Marcor pf A2	20	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54¼	+ ½
21⅛	9⅛	Maremnt .11i	10	10½	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅛
42½	33⅜	Mar Mid 1.60	35	39¼	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
58½	38⅛	MarionLb .24	43	42½	42⅜	41½	42⅛	— ⅛
57	37⅛	Marlennan 1	24	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	— ⅛
22¾	11	Marquit Cem	53	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	29¼	Marriott .04f	19	33	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	MarshFd 1.10	27	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
28⅛	16⅛	MartinM 1.10	106	17⅝	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
50½	35⅛	MrylCup .48t	12	38⅝	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
52	35½	Masco Cp .24	5	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
36	29¾	Masonite .72	27	34½	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	13½	Massey F 1	110	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
		MasseyF tn 1	25	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
77	44¼	Mattel .20	21	70	70¼	70	70¼	+ ⅛
40½	22½	MayDStr 1.60	126	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25	
25	18	Mays JW .50	42	23¼	23¼	22½	23	— ¼
32¼	20⅝	Maytag 1a	8	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
44½	18¾	MCA Inc .60	117	21⅛	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	22	McCord 1.20b	2	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
36	22¾	McCrory 1.20	8	25⅜	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
89	60¼	McCro pf4.50	z20	62	62	62	62	— ½
92	29⅝	McDermott 1	188	34⅛	35⅞	34⅛	35⅝	+1⅞
45⅝	26	McDonald Cp	86	43⅛	44⅝	43	44⅝	+1¼
49⅛	19⅝	McDonnD .40	104	22⅛	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
38¼	28¼	McGrEd 1.40	76	30⅜	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
39½	19⅝	McGHill .60a	58	23⅞	24	23⅝	24	
64	32¼	McGH pf1.20	10	39	40	39	40	+1½
11⅝	4⅝	McGreg Don	6	5	5⅛	5	5	
164	85	McIntyre 2	z190	155	155	155	155	
45⅝	20½	McKee 1.50	2	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
65	32½	McLean .80a	22	39	40⅛	39	40⅛	+1⅞
48⅛	22⅝	McLouth 1.60	5	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
28⅜	14⅝	McNeil .70	41	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	15½	Mead Corp 1	10	20	20⅛	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
45	39½	Mead pfA2.80	6	43⅛	43⅛	42⅛	42⅝	— ⅜
66½	49¾	Mead pfB2.80	2	43½	43½	43	43	—1½
41	26¼	MedusaC 1.20	2	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	10¼	MEI Corp	35	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
81	52⅜	MelvShO 1.50	95	75	75	74	74⅛	—1⅛
173⅞	65	Memorex Cp	265	121⅜	124	120	120¾	+ ⅜
74⅛	53⅜	MercanS 1.40	4	63	63	63	63	—1
115⅛	82⅛	Merck 2a	166	106¼	106½	102	104½	—1¼
53⅝	32⅛	Mesa Pet .10	71	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	
95	60¼	Mes sr pf2.20	x10	91⅜	92¼	91⅜	92¼	+ ⅞
94⅛	60⅛	MesaP pf2.20	x7	92½	92⅝	92	92	—1⅜
12½	8	MesabiT .22e	80	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
43	27⅜	Mesta Mch 2	x4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
44½	20⅜	MGM	7	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
53⅛	15½	Metromd .50	19	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
62¾	50	MetEd pf3.90	z30	53	53	53	53	+1½
60	42½	MGIC Inv .30	37	51¼	51⅛	51	51	— ½
19¼	14⅛	MichGasUt 1	1	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
27¾	14¼	Mich Tube 1	4	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
32⅞	17½	Microdot .10e	26	22	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	
25¼	17⅛	MidCnTel .88	14	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
25⅞	18⅝	MidSoUtil .96	x216	22⅜	22⅞	21⅜	22	— ⅜
35⅛	20	Midld R 1.40	21	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
78⅞	54⅝	MileLab 1.20	45	69⅛	69⅛	67⅝	67⅝	—1½
40	20	Milt Brad .60	6	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
118⅛	94	MinnMM 1.75	278	105½	106⅛	104½	106⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	17	MinnPLt 1.20	21	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Miss Riv 1.20	45	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
87	62	Mo Pac A 5	3	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
36¼	21⅛	MP Cem 1.60	14	29	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
26½	18	MoPubS .80b	2	19	19	19	19	
69⅝	36	Mobil 2.20a	193	40⅛	41⅞	40	41	+ ⅜
43	24½	Mohasco 1.10	9	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
89⅛	59⅝	Mohwk Data	604	63⅝	66	63½	65	+1½
47¼	22⅛	Monarch 1.20	20	24½	24½	24⅛	24½	
61⅞	17½	Monogm Ind	39	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
50⅝	30½	MonroEq .60	113	49¼	49⅜	49	49¼	+ ⅛
55⅛	30½	Monsan 1.80	285	35	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
55⅞	43½	Monsa pf2.75	6	45	45¼	45	45	+ ¼
36½	26⅜	MontDUt 1.78	39	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	24⅜	Mont Pw 1.68	31	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	12¼	Moor McCor	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
71	51½	MorganJ 2.40	x23	64⅝	64⅝	64	64	— ⅛
40½	27⅝	MorseSho .70	2	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	
46	24¼	Mor-Nor .80	11	35	35	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
166	102⅝	Motorola 1	82	116	117½	116	117½	+2⅝
34⅜	27¼	MtFuelS 1.80	5	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+ ¼
24⅞	20⅜	MtStaTT 1.36	28	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½	— ¼
46⅜	15	MSL Ind .40	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
38⅝	18½	Munsingwr 1	6	23	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
35½	23⅜	Murphy 1.20	18	24	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
26⅞	8½	Murphy Ind	30	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
50½	18⅝	MurphOil .60	8	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	
128½	69	MurpO pf5.20	1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
		N						
68½	49	Nalco Ch .70	318	54⅛	54⅛	52⅞	53	—1⅜
50½	30½	Narco Sci .60	28	31⅝	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅜
49⅞	36½	NashuaCp .44	27	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ½
47½	16⅛	Nat Airlin .40	86	17½	17¾	17½	17½	
43½	20½	N Aviat 1.24e	14	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
55	47	Nat Bisc 2.20	63	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	53½	Nat Can .80	23	73⅝	73½	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅝
171⅞	108	NatCash 1.20	261	132½	133⅝	132	133⅝	+1⅜
72	37	Nat Chem .50	3	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅞
38⅝	13⅛	NatCityL .90	72	15	15	14	14	—1
21⅞	14⅝	Nat Distil .90	56	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
30	23⅛	Nat Fuel 1.68	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
46¼	13	Nat Genl .20	98	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
34⅛	18½	NatGyps 1.05	54	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	7⅛	Nat Indust	28	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
23½	11¼	NatInd pf1.25	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
37⅝	21⅝	NatLead .42e	117	24⅛	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	25¼	NatPresto .90	6	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	16⅛	NatSvcIn .60	5	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
43	28	Nat Stand .75	7	38⅜	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
39	23½	NatStarch .60	4	28½	28½	28½	28½	
56⅞	37½	Nat Steel 2.50	171	41¼	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ½
16⅛	11⅛	Nat Tea .80	8	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
39½	13⅛	NatUnEl .90	9	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
130½	34½	Natomas .25	51	46	47	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	18¼	Neptune .74	3	26½	26½	26⅛	26½	
49⅞	36⅝	Nev Pow 1.08	19	42⅝	42½	42⅝	42⅝	
38	23½	Newberry 1	9	28	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
29½	20½	NEngEl 1.48	35	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
43	31	NEngTT 2.36	19	34⅞	35	34⅝	34⅞	
35⅝	24½	Newmnt 1.04	106	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+ ½
109	88½	Newmt pf4.50	1	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
25½	23⅝	NY Hond	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
42	27½	NYStEG 2.08	81	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
21½	15½	Niag MP 1.10	249	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
84½	63	NiagM pf5.25	z20	68½	68½	68½	68½	—1½
76	58¼	NiagM pf4.85	z100	63	63	63	63	+ ½
65½	50½	NiagM pf4.10	z150	52	53⅛	52	53⅛	+1
63½	47	NiagM pf3.90	z40	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
56	44	NiagM pf3.60	z340	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
22⅜	16⅝	Niag Shr .27e	4	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
110⅝	75	NorfolkWst 6	41	83⅞	83⅞	82¼	82¼	—1⅛
30½	16½	Norrisind .80	15	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
35⅛	18	NoAmCar 1	16	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
28¼	14⅝	NAmCoal .60	25	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
59⅛	35¼	NorAmPhil 1	15	46⅝	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	+ ¼
42⅛	17	NoAmRk 1.20	81	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
104	57	NoARk pf4.75	3	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	— ¾
26	16⅝	NoARk pf1.35	17	17⅝	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
19⅞	14	Noeast Ut .94	438	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
35	26⅝	NoIllGas 1.72	16	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
34¼	23¾	NorInPS 1.14	15	29¼	29⅜	29⅛	29½	— ⅜
65	39⅛	NoNGas 2.60	53	47½	48	47¼	48	+ ¼
107	99½	NoNG pf6.48	z70	102½	102½	102½	102½	
30⅞	22⅛	NoStaPw 1.60	36	26½	26½	26	26½	
101	85	NoStaPw pf 7	z30	93¼	93¼	93	93	+1
102½	83	NSPw pf6.80	z170	88	88	88	88	
72	58	NSPw pf4.56	z110	62½	62½	62½	62½	+1¼
64½	50	NSPw pf4.11	z50	55	55	55	55	
58⅛	45	NSPw pf3.60	z30	50	50	50	50	+1
18⅞	15	Nthgate .50g	52	15¼	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
53½	26¾	Northrop 1	9	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
51	29	Northp pf1.45	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
36⅛	20	Nwst Airl .45	x668	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
38	27	NwtBanc 1.20	2	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅛	Nwst Ind	39	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
138½	46½	NwtInd pfA5	7	54½	55	54½	55	— ½
59⅞	46⅝	NwtInd pfC5	x20	55⅛	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
106	39⅛	NwstIn pf4.20	8	48	48	47⅝	48	
84	43⅝	NwstnStlW 2	5	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
44⅝	26¼	Norton 1.50	17	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31½	— ⅛
51⅛	38½	NortSim 1.22f	71	42	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
49⅜	36⅛	NoSim pf1.60	4	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
28	14⅛	NVF Co	7	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
		O						
29½	10½	Oak Elect .64	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅝	21	Oakite Pd .80	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
51½	19¾	Occidnt Pet 1	298	22⅜	22⅞	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
150½	60	OccidPet pf 4	5	68	69⅝	68	69⅝	+ ⅞
154⅞	60	OccidP pf3.60	7	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
79	32⅛	OccidP pf2.16	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	
20⅛	13⅝	Ogden CP .80	80	14	14⅛	14	14	
30½	21⅝	OhioEdis 1.54	39	24½	24⅛	24¼	24½	
72½	57	Oh Ed pf4.44	y100	63	63	63	63	+1⅛
73½	56	Oh Ed pf4.40	y120	63½	64½	63½	64½	+ ⅞
25⅛	19⅛	Okla GE 1.16	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
68	54½	Ok GE pf4.24	z10	57	57	57	57	—1
15	11¼	Ok GE pf.80	z400	11½	11½	11½	11½	
24	16½	OklaNGs 1.12	16	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	
33⅛	17½	Olin Corp .88	74	19⅞	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅜
33⅞	15⅝	Omark Ind 1t	3	18½	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ½
22⅛	14⅛	OneidaLt .70	14	19¾	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ½
32	20½	OrangeR 1.20	36	22½	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	— ½
52⅝	39⅛	Otis Elev 2	28	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
43⅛	21⅝	Outbd Mar 1	18	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅞
30⅞	15	Outlet Co .65	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅛	17½	Over Trans 1	13	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ½
93⅛	68½	OwensCg 1.40	13	88⅝	88½	87⅜	88½	— ⅛
77⅛	49½	OwensIll 1.35	74	55	56½	55	56	+1⅛
125	86	OwenIl pf4.75	7	89½	90¼	89½	90	+ ½
25⅝	11	OxfdIndA .40	2	13½	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		P-Q						
39½	28¼	PacGEl 1.50	118	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
33½	12¼	PacInExp .80	6	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
30⅛	23½	PacLtg 1.60	65	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	22	Pac Pet .25g	109	26	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
24⅞	17⅛	PacPwL 1.28	16	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
28⅛	12⅝	Pac Swt Air	51	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅞	
23⅞	18	PacT&T 1.20	16	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
25¼	16½	PalmBch .25	33	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
35½	13	PanASul .20e	29	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
31¼	11⅛	PanAm WAir	99	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
41	27	Panh EP 1.40	122	36	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
qm	q15	Pargas .80	29	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	
78	42	Pargas pf2.64	2	46	46	46	46	— ½
35⅞	14	PennDix .60	20	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
21½	10	Penn Fruit	5	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	
57⅛	44	Penney JC 1	137	49⅛	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅝
84	56	Pa Co pf4.62	2	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	63¼	+1
34⅛	23	PaPwLt .60	41	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
75½	59⅝	PaPL pf 4.50	z100	63	63	63	63	
74	57	PaPL pf 4.40	z70	59⅛	59⅛	58½	59¼	+ ¼
65⅛	27⅛	Pennwlt 1.20a	78	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	— ½
95	45	Pennwlt pf2.50	3	45½	46	45½	46	
33	22⅞	Pennwlt pf1.25	11	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
58⅛	26¼	PennzUn .80	105	30	30	29	29⅛	— ⅜
83	39	PenzU pf1.33	28	43½	43⅛	41⅛	42⅛	— ½
35⅞	19	PeopDrg 1.10	5	19½	19⅜	19⅛	19½	
39⅞	28½	PeopGas 1.96	149	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
54⅞	43⅝	PepsiCo 1	171	54⅛	55½	54½	55½	+ ⅞
68½	11	Perfect Film	41	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	34½	Perkin Elm	32	37	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
46	34⅛	Pet Inc 1.20	14	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41⅛	— ⅜
25½	19	Pet Inc pf 1	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
25	19⅛	Pet Inc pf.80	10	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	22¼	PalePaul 1.20	2	28	28	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅜
48⅝	36	Petrolane .90	15	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
25⅝	17¼	Petrlm 1.23e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
115	69⅛	PfizerC 1.60a	331	109⅞	110⅜	109	109⅜	—1
54⅞	39⅛	Phelps D 2.10	43	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	22	Phila El 1.64	69	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
103	88	PhilaEl pf 7	z270	96¼	97½	96¼	97½	+1½
76½	63	PhilEl pf4.68	z10	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
75½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	z100	62	62	60½	60½	—1½
63	50	PhilEl pf3.80	z170	53½	53½	52½	52½	— ½
38½	25⅛	Philip Morr 1	310	33⅝	33⅞	33	33	— ⅛
67	50½	PhilMor pf 4	z10	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
35	11½	Philip Ind .16	20	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	19	Phil Ind pf 1	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	20	Phill Pet 1.30	197	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ½
29⅛	17	PhilVH 1.80f	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
20⅛	16¼	PiedNGs 1.10	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
69⅛	41¼	Pillsbury 1.36	13	54⅛	55	54⅛	54⅛	
20½	12¼	PionNGas .80	106	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
42⅛	30	PitneyBw .68	53	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
22	13	Pit Forg .80	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
112	84	PittFtW pf 7	z20	89	89	89	89	
95½	48½	Pittston 1.50	248	80	82⅛	80	82½	— ½
53⅛	23⅞	Plan Resrch	192	43	43½	40½	41¼	—2¼
85	57½	Ploughinc .68	7	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
145⅛	88⅛	Polaroid .32	235	97⅛	99⅛	96⅛	99	+1⅞
32⅛	15½	Portec 1.20	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
24½	18⅛	PortG El 1.30	17	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅞	
39⅛	29⅛	PotlatchF 1	58	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅛	—1⅛
21⅛	12	Potom El .80	59	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
42	30	PPG Ind 1.40	96	33⅝	33⅞	32⅞	32½	— ⅛
29½	24½	Premrind .60	6	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅛
23	15⅛	Premin pf.90	7	19	19	19	19	
116⅛	82	ProctGa 2.60	67	109½	109⅞	109½	109⅞	+ ⅜
34⅛	14⅝	ProdRsch .28	81	16⅝	17	16	16	— ⅛
28	18⅛	PubSCol 1.06	131	22	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
37	24¼	PSvcEG 1.64	162	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
66½	52	PSEG pf4.18	z210	55⅛	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	PSEG pf1.40	4	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
49½	32¼	PubSvIn 2.08	353	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	
58½	45	PSInd pf3.50	z200	47	47	47	47	
17	13	PSInd pf1.04	z100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	6⅝	Publkind .45f	12	8	8	8	8	
26¼	19	Pueb Sup .28	90	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
24⅛	15	PR Cem 1.10	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	26	PugS PL 1.76	8	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
60⅛	37⅛	Pullman 2.80	13	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
33	14	PurexCp .84b	127	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	15	— ⅛
71⅛	51½	Purolatr 1.60	5	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½
48½	41¼	Quak Oat .94	27	47⅛	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	20⅛	QuakStOil .80	10	25⅛	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
35	17	Questor .50	44	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ½
30⅛	21⅜	RalstonP .60	59	28½	28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
42⅝	31⅛	RalstP pf1.20	13	40	40	40	40	
		R						
35½	20	Ramada .24	x74	25⅛	25⅝	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	18	Ranco Inc .92	8	18½	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
45⅝	16⅛	RapidAm .75	111	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
134	53	RapA pf2.25	18	54	55	54	55	
59⅝	43⅝	Raybestos 3	4	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ½
31	10⅝	Raym Int .80	27	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅛	
50⅛	26½	Raytheon .60	114	27⅛	27⅝	27	27⅛	
54	28	Rayth pf1.12	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	29⅛	RCA 1	x214	31⅛	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
108⅛	70½	RCA cv pf 4	6	74½	74½	73⅛	73⅛	—1½
64	51⅛	RCA pf3.50	z20	53	53	53	53	—1½
26⅝	10⅛	Reading Co	9	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
25	10⅛	Reading 1 pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23	9⅛	Reading 2 pf	6	12⅛	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	16½	RdgBates .25	34	20½	21½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
57½	20	Redman .20g	36	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
49⅛	20⅛	ReeveBr. 1.50	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
19½	11⅛	ReichCh .50	11	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17⅛	8½	ReliabStr .60	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	Relian El .70	94	28⅛	29	28	29	+ ⅛
88	69⅛	RelianEl pf 3	18	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
53⅛	16½	Republic Cp	164	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
53⅝	33¼	RepubStl 2.50	36	36½	36½	36	36½	— ⅛
26	17	Revco DS .20	11	18⅛	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+1⅛
38	20⅛	RevereC 1.50	29	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	64⅛	Revlon 1	x13	70⅝	71	70½	70½	— ¼
89	61	Revlon pf 1	x1	86	86	86	86	—2⅛
44½	27	Rex Chn 1.50	43	37⅛	38	37½	38	+ ½
45⅛	28	ReynMet 1.10	44	33	33⅛	33	33⅞	+ ⅜
50⅛	36	ReynTob 2.40	61	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	
56½	36¼	ReyTb pf2.25	38	39¼	39⅛	39½	39⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	Rheingold .20	27	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
32⅛	16	Richrdson .80	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
65	46⅛	RichMerr .90	42	60⅛	60⅛	59	59⅛	—1⅛
30⅛	17	Riegel Pap 1	46	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20	10⅛	RioGrand .60	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9¼	RioGrn pf.80	8	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
33⅛	16½	Rite Aid .18	107	25¼	26	25	25¼	+ ¼
31¼	25⅛	RivianaF .90	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
9½	3⅛	Ronson Sel .50e	879	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
43⅛	27½	RobshCon .70	20	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ½
38⅛	20½	RobrtnH 1.10	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	32⅛	RobinsAH .40	47	32½	33⅛	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
34	22⅛	RochGs 1.20b	5	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25	
41⅛	25⅛	Roch Tel 1.20	9	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	RockMfg 1.40	9	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
120	70	RohmH 1.60b	7	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
39	22	Rohr Cp .80	12	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
42⅛	28⅛	Rollinsinc .18	1100	30½	32⅛	30½	31¼	+1¼
25½	8⅛	Ronson .50b	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	22¼	Roper Cp 1	207	24	24	23½	24	
38⅜	17½	RorerAm .70	21	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅞	
26	12⅛	RoyCCola .54	87	17	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+1⅛
56⅞	35	Royal Dut 2d	195	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	9⅛	Royal Ind	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23	17	RTE Corp .24	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
50⅛	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	2	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	10	Rucker Co	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	12½	RussTogs .68	39	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16½	
51¼	30⅛	RyderSys .50	47	41⅛	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+ ⅞
		S-T						
30¼	22⅛	Safeway 1.10	204	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27½	+ ½
39⅛	28¼	St Jos Lead 2	350	28⅛	28½	28	28	— ⅜
21⅛	15	StJosLP 1.04	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
57⅛	38	StLSanF 2.40	28	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	
49⅛	29	StRegisP 1.60	66	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33½	+ ⅜
28	21	SanDGas 1.08	16	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	16¼	Sanders .30	51	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
43½	19¾	Sangamo .40	23	23⅛	23½	23	23	— ⅛
40	22½	SaFeInd 1.60	114	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
13	8⅛	SFe Ind pf.50	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
53½	20¼	SanFeInt .30	140	21⅛	22¼	21⅛	22½	
24½	13⅛	SarWelSci .50	11	13⅛	14	13⅛	14	+ ¼
23½	15½	SavanhE 1.12	10	17½	17⅛	17½	17½	
59	30½	Schaefer Cp	78	52½	55½	52½	55½	+3¼
44⅛	20⅛	Schenley 1.40	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18	Schenl pf1.40	7	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
63⅞	40⅝	Schering .80	118	58	59	58	58⅛	— ⅛
14½	5⅛	Schick	6	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
85	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	31	80¼	80¼	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅞
110½	72½	Schlmbr 1.40	19	75	75	74⅛	74⅛	— ¼
26½	8⅛	Scient Rsrc	260	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35¼	17½	SciRes pf.41k	x15	17	17	16	16	—1½
47⅛	18⅞	SCM Cp .60b	33	20¼	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
24⅛	14	SCOA Ind .60	9	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
32½	21	ScottLadF .56	5	22⅛	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
25⅛	13	ScottFetz .80	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	18⅛	ScottFore .60	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
35	26½	Scott Paper 1	183	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
56½	38⅛	ScovillM 1.40	6	43⅛	43⅛	43½	43½	— ⅛
70	48½	Scovill pf2.50	1	56	56	56	56	—1
24⅛	11¼	ScrewBt .25e	32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Scud DuoVst	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
48½	32⅛	SbCLInd 2.20	12	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	8½	SbdWorld Air	50	10	10⅛	10	10	
60½	22	Seagrve .50b	16	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
50½	35⅛	Searl GD 1.20	659	44⅛	44⅛	44	44⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	60⅛	SearsR 1.20a	214	67⅛	67⅛	67	67⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	18	Seatrain Line	29	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
25⅞	4½	Sellon Inc	15	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
49½	23½	Servmat .50b	15	24⅛	24¼	24	24	
73½	36¼	Shell Oil 2.40	156	41⅛	42	40⅛	40⅛	—1½
47	31½	Shell Tr 1.30g	1	33	33	33	33	+ ½
41	15	ShellerGl .80	8	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
23⅛	18¼	ShellGl pf1.40	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
41½	20¼	ShellGl pf1.35	6	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
59¼	39½	SherwnWm 2	54	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	27¼	Shulton .80b	1	33½	33½	33½	33½	
25⅛	8⅛	Siegel HI	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26	16	SierraPac .72	26	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ¼
42	20⅛	SignalCo 1.20	42	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
35¼	18	Signal pf 1	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
51	33⅛	Signode 1.10	28	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
37	8	SimmPre .10	32	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
59	39½	Simmn 1.40a	5	47	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
90½	63¼	SimpPat .80b	x46	72½	73	71⅛	71⅛	+ ¼
87⅛	62	SingerCo 2.40	171	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+ ¾
67⅛	32⅛	Skelly Oil 1	7	34	34	34	34	
48⅛	28	Skil Corp .90	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	20	Skyline .16	119	24½	24⅛	23⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
50	36	SmithAO 1.40	7	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
43	28⅛	Smith Intl .40	21	33⅛	33⅛	32	32	—2
55¼	36	Smith KF 2	138	52¼	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1¼
34¼	19	Smucker .70	6	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
26	12¼	SolaBasic .50	55	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	25	Soo Line 1e	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
31½	16	SOS Cons .44	6	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
33½	22¼	SCar EG 1.36	174	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
13-32	5-32	SoCaroEG rt	1600	¼	9-32	¼	9-32	+1-32
31⅛	21⅛	SouJerG 1.46	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	30⅛	Southdwn Inc	22	35⅛	36	35⅛	35⅛	
24⅛	13½	SoeastPS 1.08	x30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
39⅛	25½	SouCalE 1.40	81	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	SouthCo 1.20	135	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
39	28⅛	SouInGE 1.70	9	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	—1⅛
51⅞	37⅛	Sou NGas 1.40	89	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+
46½	30⅛	Sou Pac 1.80	81	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅜
66	42⅛	Southrn Ry 3	20	49⅛	49½	49⅛	49½	+ ½
17⅛	13	SouRypfl	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	fwrdirdigk H	
17⅛	13	Sou Ry pf 1	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
30⅛	18⅛	Swest Airmot	2	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Swest PS .70	56	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	
26⅞	14⅛	Spartans .15e	48	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
27	14⅛	SpartanA .60	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
16	10⅛	Sparton .40	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	40½	Sperry Hut 1	9	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
83	64⅛	Sperry H pf 3	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
55½	33⅛	SperryR .50e	166	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	16½	Sprague .40	45	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15¼	SpringsMill 1	x13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	SquareD .80a	x61	20⅛	20⅛	20½	20½	
67⅞	44⅛	Squibb B 1.50	48	66⅛	66½	65⅛	66½	— ¼
52⅛	34¼	StaleyMf 1.40	9	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
54⅛	42⅛	St Brand 1.50	78	53	53	52½	53	
63	50½	StdBrd pf3.50	z80	54⅛	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	StBrPaint .36	106	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Std Intl .24b	8	14	14	14	14	
31¼	10½	Std Kollsman	7	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
75	42⅛	StOilCal 2.80	269	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	46¼	+ ⅛
70⅛	37½	StOilInd 2.30	79	40⅛	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+ ⅜
85⅞	49⅞	StdOilNJ .90e	1837	53	54½	52½	53⅞	+1
29-64	3-16	StdOilNJ rt	17641	19-64	23-64	9-32	21-64	+1-32
119⅞	59¼	StdOilOh 2.70	119	69⅛	70½	69	70½	+1½
20⅛	7½	St Packaging	42	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	
28	9⅛	Std Press .44	42	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	StPruder .66	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
54	37⅛	StanWks 1.40	27	42	43	42	43	+1½
33⅛	13⅛	Stenray .60	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14½	Sterrett .80	x2	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
50	29½	StauffCh 1.80	25	32⅛	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	SterchiBr .48	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
44⅛	32⅛	SterlDrug .75	379	41⅛	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
65	36⅛	StevensJ 2.60	17	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
50½	32	StewWar 1.80	21	34¼	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	20½	Stoke VanC 1	x27	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
51	31⅛	StoneW 1.90	14	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅛	StoneCont .36	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
62	19	StorerBrd .50	24	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	32⅛	StudeWorth 1	38	42⅛	42⅛	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
101	63	Stu Wor pfB5	1	71	71	71	71	
46⅛	26½	StuW pfA1.40	14	31⅛	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
30	14⅛	SuburbCo .66	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
42⅛	27½	Sub Prop 1.60	10	32½	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
43	27⅛	SunChem .40	x21	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
76½	40	Sun Oil 1b	25	44⅛	45⅛	44⅛	45	+ ⅛
58⅛	32½	Sun Oil pf2.25	56	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam .80	78	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
67	20	Sundstrnc .80	46	22¼	22⅛	22	22	
27½	13⅛	SunshM .52b	59	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	19	Sup Valu 1.10	1	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
235	113	SuperOil 1.40	5	131	131	131	131	+ ½
47⅛	20	SupmkGn .40	102	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28	—1
47	26	Supmk pf1.30	6	34	34	33½	33⅛	—1⅛
8⅞	4	SurvyFd .55e	69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26⅛	12⅝	Swank .60a	70	16	16⅛	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜
35⅛	21¼	Swift Co .60	62	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	22	Swingline .40	8	30	30	29⅛	29½	— ½
45	27	SybronCp .40	58	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
32⅛	13⅛	Systron Donn	18	20½	20½	19⅛	20	— ⅛
43¼	24¼	Taft Brd .60	10	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
30½	16⅛	TalcottN 1.10	x103	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
61	19⅛	Talley Ind	23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Tampa El .76	61	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
68⅛	41	Tandy Corp	151	63⅛	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	TappanCo .40	14	20⅛	20⅛	20	20¼	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	TechMat .13t	14	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
55	49⅛	Technicon Co	49	51⅛	52⅛	51½	51⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	51⅛	Tektronix	139	61⅛	61⅛	60½	61	— ⅛
45⅛	25	Teledyn 1.09t	233	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
86⅛	73	Teledyne pf 6	1	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
159½	20⅛	Telex Corp	498	118⅛	123⅛	118½	123⅛	+5¼
24	17⅛	Templeln .25	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	Tenneco 1.32	1849	21½	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ¼
115⅛	79⅛	Tennec pf5.50	10	83	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
39½	24⅛	Texaco 1.60	414	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
35	22⅛	TexETrn 1.40	73	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
41	24⅛	TexGasT 1.48	122	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
39⅛	24⅛	TexGs pf1.50	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
39⅛	17⅛	TexGSul .60	132	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
38⅛	24⅛	Texasinс 1b	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
140⅛	94⅛	TexasInst .80	95	112⅛	115⅛	112⅛	115⅛	+2⅛
55	32⅛	TexOilGs .05	14	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	TexPLd .45e	7	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	50⅛	Tex Util 1.80	71	58	58	57½	57⅛	— ⅛
45	20⅛	Textron .70	46	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
51⅛	28⅛	Textrn pf2.08	5	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Thiokol .40	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
52½	40	ThomBet 1.04	x113	42⅛	42⅛	41½	41⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17	Thom Ind .40	19	18⅛	18⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
36	28⅛	ThomJW .40e	5	30	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17	ThriftyDr .60	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	24½	TI Corp 1.40	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
100⅛	27⅛	TimeIn 1.90a	44	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	— ¼
49¼	33⅛	TimesMir .50	312	37⅛	38	37	37½	+ ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	Timk RB 1.80	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
35	20½	Tish Rlty .40	11	23	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
49⅛	27⅛	ToddShp 1.20	7	27	27	27	27	
35½	26	ToledEd 1.72	7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	ToolRoll .40b	25	20½	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
72	47½	Trane Co .90	23	64	64	64	64	
36⅛	25½	TransUn 1.16	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
48⅛	17	Trans W Air	78	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
37¾	24	TrnWAir pf 2	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
20½	9	TranWF .89f	18	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	19⅛	Transmr .50k	304	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
72	47½	Trane Co .90	23	64	64	64	64	
36⅛	25½	TransUn 1.16	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
48⅛	17	Trans W Air	78	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
37¾	24	TrnWAir pf 2	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
20½	9	TranWF .89f	18	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	19⅛	Transmr .50b	304	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9	Transcon .40	43	10⅛	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
16⅛	5	Transitron	55	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	26½	Travelers .80	198	34	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅜
48½	38¼	Travlers pf 2	52	43⅛	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	28⅛	TriCont 1.82e	55	29⅛	30	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
40⅛	33	TriCon pf2.50	5	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
37⅛	15⅛	Triangln .20e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
45	29½	TRW Inc 1	207	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
108⅛	80	TRW pf4.40	2	85½	85½	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
18	14	Tucsn GE .72	26	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	14⅛	Twen Cent	96	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ¼
31⅛	10⅛	Tyler Corp	70	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
		U-V						
48½	20	UAL Inc 1	218	24⅛	25	24	24½	— ⅛
39¼	25⅛	UARCO 1.10	25	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37	
28⅛	18⅛	UGI Cp 1.20	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	UMC Ind .72	28	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Unarco .40	5	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
33	22⅛	Unil Ltd .90g		27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
36	26⅛	UniINV 1.49g	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
		U NV fn1.49g	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
35⅛	26¼	Un Camp 1	38	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	33½	Un Carbide 2	204	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37½	+ ⅛
20⅛	7½	Union Corp	23	8⅛	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
23⅛	16	Un Elec 1.20	460	19	19	17⅛	18½	— ⅛
104	80	Un El pf4.40	z30	83⅛	83½	83½	83½	
74½	57½	Un El pf4.50	z90	61	61	60½	60½	—2
57	43	Un El pf3.50	z130	48⅛	49	48⅛	49	+ ¼
64¼	28⅛	UnOilCal 1.60	99	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
84	39⅛	UOCal pf2.50	46	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	39⅛	Un Pac Cp 2	49	44	44	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	36½	UnionPacif 2	27	40	40	39½	39⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	UnPac pf.40	4	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
73	37⅛	Unionam 1.40	36	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
32	16⅛	Uniroyal .70	57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
135	98½	Uniroyal pf 8	z208	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
49⅛	26⅛	Unishops .40	65	41	41¼	40½	40⅛	— ⅛
81⅛	29	UnitAirc 1.80	176	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—1
15⅞	9⅛	Unit Cp .80e	91	9⅛	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	Unit Fin Cal	29	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
87	40½	Un Fruit 1.40	20	53⅛	53⅛	52⅛	53	+ ½
20¼	7⅛	Unit Ind .20	6	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
11	6½	UnitInd pf.42	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37½	26½	Unit MM 1.30	13	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
35⅛	14¼	Un Nuclr .92f	28	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
9⅛	3⅛	Unit Pk Min	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
41⅛	28½	USForS 2.98e	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
47⅛	22¼	US Fregt 1.40	16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
88	53⅛	USGypsm 3a	37	57⅛	57⅛	56½	56⅛	—1½
46½	30	USGyp pf1.80	3	33⅛	33⅛	33½	33½	— ⅛
32½	20	US Indust .50	174	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
36	24¼	US PlyCh .84	130	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
42½	25½	USPCh pf1.20	53	30⅛	30⅛	30	30¼	+ ⅛
34	17⅛	US Shoe .88	12	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	33	US Smelt 1	17	37⅛	37⅛	37	37½	— ½
49	32½	US Steel 2.40	142	37⅛	37⅛	37	37½	
27⅛	16½	USTobac 1.10	50	19	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
32	18⅛	Unit Util .92	96	24⅛	24⅛	24½	24½	
36	24	UnUtil pf1.25	20	33⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	28⅛	UnUtil pf1.50	1	37	37	37	37	+1
35	25	UnvLeaf 1.50	34	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
38½	20⅛	UnivO Pd .80	x151	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
111½	48⅛	Univsty Cmp	263	49⅛	51	49⅛	50¼	+1½
59½	37½	Upjohn 1.60	259	50⅛	50½	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	15	Uris Bldg .40	7	19½	19⅛	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
39⅛	19½	USLIFE .50	69	37⅛	37⅛	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
46	29⅛	USM Cp 1.60	62	32⅛	34⅛	32⅛	34¼	+1⅛
54¼	36	USM pf2.10	41	38	38½	38	38½	
54⅛	29⅛	UtahCons .60	42	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50¼	— ⅛
38¼	29	Utah PL 1.92	19	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ½
37¼	22⅛	Varian Asso	165	27¼	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
49¼	26½	VCA Corp .40	22	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
43	26	Veeder 1.60	38	39½	39½	38½	39⅛	—1
32⅛	14¼	Vendo Co .60	7	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
47⅛	28	VF Corp 1	4	31⅛	32	31½	31½	— ½
63⅛	22	VictComp .50	9	23	23	22⅛	22⅛	
44½	7	Villager	24	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
32⅛	21	VaElPw 1.12	151	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
103¼	93	VaEP pf7.72	z70	98	98	98	98	
83⅛	62½	VaE&P pf 5	z160	70	71	70	70	
68	52	VaEP pf4.20	z20	56	56	56	56	+ ½
26⅛	12⅛	Vornado	16	15	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
38⅛	20⅛	VSI Corp .48	6	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	52	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	13½	VWR Unit .72	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
		W-X-Y-Z						
56	54½	Wachovia 1	19	55	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	23½	Walgreen 1	9	24	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
50⅛	36⅛	WalkrH 1.20a	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6	Walworth Co	16	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
52⅛	17	WardFd 1.10f	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
34¼	17⅛	Warnaco .90	x11	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	18½	
62½	42½	Warn Co 1.44	1	45	45	45	45	+ ½
75⅛	52½	WarLam 1.10	623	68	68⅛	67¼	67½	— ⅛
56⅛	28⅛	Warn Sw 1.60	61	35	35⅛	34⅛	35	
30½	23	WasGas 1.72	28	26½	27	26½	27	+ ½
22⅛	11⅛	WashStl .70	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Was Wat 1.28	17	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	
43⅛	12⅛	Watkin Johns	22	13½	13½	13	13	— ½
22⅛	12⅛	Wayn Gos .76	x3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Wean Unit	15	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Wean pfA1.25	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	
27¼	12⅛	Weathrd .72e	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
23⅛	9⅛	Webb Del E	50	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
42⅛	29	Weis Mkt .84	2	31	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
10⅛	4⅛	Welbilt .11t	15	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	
43½	38⅛	WellsFar 1.60	5	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
36⅛	16½	WescoF 1.25t	34	22⅛	23½	22⅛	23⅛	— ¼
33¼	19⅛	WestTra .50g	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
76	58	WPP pf 4.50	z160	60½	60½	60	60	
51⅛	19½	WstPtP .35e	15	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
44⅛	14⅛	Wstn Air Lin	19	17⅛	17½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
44½	33½	Wn Banc 1.30	113	38	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
34⅛	21	Wstn Md 1.60	x2	22¼	22¼	22	22	
46⅛	15⅛	Wstn Pac	212	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅛
58⅛	36⅛	WnUnion 1.40	69	45½	45⅛	45	45⅛	
127	89½	Wn Un pf4.90	1	102	102	102	102	+ ½
71¼	53⅛	WestgEl 1.80	356	66	66	64½	65	— ⅛
37⅛	24¼	Westvco 1.05	44	24⅛	25	24¼	25	+ ⅛
46⅛	27¼	Weyberg 1.20	2	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	+ ¼
48	33	Weyerhsr .80	269	45⅛	45⅛	44½	44⅛	—1¼
116	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	10	105½	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—1
37⅛	14½	WhelPitt Stl	21	19⅛	20⅛	19½	20	+ ¼
64⅛	53	WheelPit pf 5	z180	57⅛	57¼	56½	56½	— ⅛
64	50	Whirl Cp 1.60	8	58⅛	58½	58⅛	58½	
39	17½	WhiteCn .40b	66	19	20⅛	19	20⅛	+1⅛
39⅛	32⅛	WhitCn pfB 3	2	33⅛	33⅛	33½	33½	
39¼	31	WhitCn pfC 3	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	16½	WhiteCrss .44	28	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
50⅛	25¼	White Mot 2	28	27	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
2⅛	11	Whittaker	120	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
53⅛	36	WickesCorp 1	23	41	41½	41	41½	
24	9⅛	WiebtStr .25b	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
71⅛	55⅛	Will Ross .36	57	62	62	59½	60	—2
39⅛	20	Williams Bro	23	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24½	—1⅛
33½	19½	WmsBr pf.80	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	WinnDix 1.62	x19	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	32	Winn Dixie B	2	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31½	— ½
26⅛	19⅛	WisElPw 1.40	38	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
22	15⅛	WisPSvc 1.10	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
43⅛	19½	Witco Ch .92	29	24⅛	24⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
21	11¼	Wolv WW .50	12	12¼	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Wometco .42	3	19⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	19	Woods Cp .48	18	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	28¼	Woolwth 1.20	289	35	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	43	Woolw pf2.20	8	51⅛	52⅛	51½	52¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	8⅛	World Airwy	23	9⅛	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
123	101	Wrigley 3a	x40	107⅛	108	107½	107½	— ⅛
23½	12⅛	Wurlitzer .80	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
115⅛	85¼	Xerox Cp .60	325	93⅛	95	93½	94½	
65⅛	24⅛	XTRA Inc	110	32½	32½	30⅛	30½	—2⅛
25	17½	YngstSD 1.20	9	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼
55⅛	33⅛	Zale Corp .64	41	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	28	Zapata Norn	3280	27	27⅛	22½	24	—4
88	53¼	ZapaNor pf 2	2	45	45	45	45	—8¼
46	32½	Zayre Corp	2	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
58	29½	ZenithR 1.40	73	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35½	— ⅛
38	20⅛	Zurn Ind .28	138	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31¼	+1¼

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.92¼	$1.68½
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	1.91¾	1.86
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.50¾	1.40½
Oats 2 white bu.	.79⅞	.92⅛
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu	1.69½	1.70¾
Cocoa, Accra, lb	*.33⅛	.45½
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.51	†.37¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16¼	.15½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	99.00	94.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	66.00	63.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	45-46	27-28
Lead, spot lb	.16½	14
Copper elec. lb	.56-.56½	44-44¾
Tin (Straits), lb	1.77⅝	1.60
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb	15½	14
Silver N.Y. oz	1.89½	1.83
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	423.0	378.0

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

NEW YORK, March 10—Domestic sugar futures: No sales.

World sugar futures: May 3.51-53, July 3.52-53, Sept. 3.55, Oct. 3.54, March '71 3.59 n.

Wool futures: March 104.5 b, May 105.0 b, Oct. 105.6 b, Dec. 106.0 b, March '71 106.0 b.

Wool tops futures: March 150.3 b, July 150.6 b, Dec. 151.8 b, March '71 151.8 b.

Cocoa futures: March 30.57, May 29.17, July 29.38, Sept. 29.74, Dec. 30.26, March '71 30.50, May '71 30.77, July '71 31.08.

Copper futures: March 73.55, May 71.60, July 69.70, Sept. 68.30, Oct. 67.45, Jan. '71 66.50, March '71 63.35.

Cotton futures No. 2: May 24.69 b, July 25.45 b, Oct. 25.87 b, Dec. 25.98 b, March '71 26.50 b, May '71 26.61 b.

Silver futures: March 188.70, April 189.60, May 191.20, July 195.00, Sept. 198.70, Dec. 204.50, Jan. '71 206.20, March '71 209.60, May '71 213.00, July '71 216.30.

Rubber futures: No sales.
Coffee B futures: No sales.
Raw hide futures: No sales.

a—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.50	1.50⅝	1.49½	1.50¼	1.50¼
May	1.45	1.45⅝	1.44⅝	1.45½	1.45¼
Jul	1.36½	1.37½	1.36½	1.36¾	1.36⅝
Sep	1.37	1.39⅛	1.38¾	1.38⅞	1.38⅜
Dec	1.43⅜	1.43⅜	1.43¼	1.43½	1.43¼
CORN					
Mar	1.21¼	1.21½	1.21¼	1.21½	1.21⅝
May	1.22¾	1.23	1.22⅝	1.23	1.22⅞
Jul	1.22⅞	1.23⅞	1.23⅛	1.23¾	1.24⅛
Sep	1.22¼	1.22¼	1.21⅝	1.21⅝	1.22¼
Dec	1.16⅝	1.17	1.16½	1.16½	1.17⅛
OATS					
Mar	.58⅛	.58⅛	.58	.58⅛	.58⅛
May	.60½	.60⅝	.60⅜	.60½	.60½
Jul	.61½	.61⅝	.61½	.61¾	.62
Sep	.62⅝	.63	.62⅝	a.62⅞	.63
Dec	.65¼	.65½	.65¼	.65⅝	.65½
RYE					
Mar	1.17	1.17½	1.17	1.17½	1.17¾
May	1.12¾	1.12¾	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.12¾
Jul	1.09¼	1.10	1.09¼	1.10	1.09⅝
Sep	1.09⅝	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	1.10	1.10¼
Dec	—	—	—	—	—
2 SOYBEANS					
Mar	2.54	2.55¼	2.53⅞	2.54½	2.54¼
May	2.58½	2.60¼	2.58½	2.59¼	2.58½
Jul	2.62¼	2.64¼	2.62¼	2.63¼	2.62⅝
Aug	2.61¼	2.63¼	2.61⅝	2.62½	2.62⅛
Sep	2.55	2.56¼	2.55	2.55	2.55
Nov	2.52	2.53¼	2.51⅞	2.52¼	2.52¼
Jan	2.56¾	2.58	2.56¾	2.57¼	2.57⅜
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	11.30	11.81	11.10	11.20	11.28
May	10.00	10.27	9.75	9.83	9.95
Jul	9.55	9.78	9.48	9.52	9.48
Aug	9.35	9.52	9.30	9.31	9.30
Sep	9.25	9.35	9.18	9.20	9.20
Oct	9.10	9.13	8.90	8.90	9.05
Dec	8.82	8.91	8.82	8.83	8.85
Jan	8.75	8.80	8.68	8.68	8.66
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	705.5	71.50	70.30	71.50	70.80
May	71.50	72.10	71.30	72.00	71.45
Jul	71.90	72.20	71.65	72.05	71.85
Aug	72.10	72.15	71.80	72.00	71.85
Sep	71.05	71.10	70.95	a71.00	a70.95
Oct	70.00	70.10	69.85	69.85	70.05
Dec	69.10	69.20	68.90	68.90	69.20
Jan	69.10	69.10	68.80	68.80	a69.10
CHOICE STEERS					
Apr	32.80	32.80	32.80	32.80	32.80
Jun	32.55	32.57	32.50	b32.55	32.55
Aug	32.00	32.00	31.95	31.95	32.00
Oct	—	—	—	a31.25	a31.10
Dec	—	—	—	a30.85	a30.75
ICED BROILERS					
Mar	28.25	28.52	28.25	28.47	28.20
May	28.97	29.15	28.97	29.10	28.92
Jul	29.77	29.92	29.77	29.82	29.70
Sep	27.52	27.55	27.45	27.45	27.50
Nov	26.10	26.10	25.97	25.97	a26.00
SILVER					
Mar	—	—	—	1.89.50	1.88.70
Apr	1.91.30	1.91.40	1.89.90	1.91.20	1.90.20
May	1.93.40	1.93.40	1.91.50	1.93.50	1.92.20
Jun	1.94.90	1.95.10	1.93.50	1.94.80	1.93.90
Aug	1.97.10	1.98.40	1.97.00	1.98.30	1.97.20
Oct	2.01.50	2.01.60	2.00.50	2.01.80	2.00.40
Dec	2.04.40	2.05.30	2.04.20	2.04.80	2.04.00
Feb	2.08.00	2.08.30	2.07.00	2.08.40	2.07.40
Apr	2.10.00	2.11.20	2.10.00	2.11.50	2.10.40
Jun	2.14.00	2.14.00	2.14.00	2.14.60	2.13.90

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	59½	60	59⅝
Fiduciary Tr.	80	86	80
First Nat. Boston	71	71¾	71¼
U.S. Trust Co.	65	66½	65

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1970 High	1970 Low
Amsterdam	125.9	126.1	126.1	118.4
Brussels	92.02	91.87	92.72	91.58
Frankfurt	149.25	148.16	169.15	141.71
London 30	393.9	392.5	423.4	389.7
London 500	151.09	150.14	163.27	149.99
Milan	71.00	71.21	73.67	59.34
Paris	101.2	101.9	107.3	101.0
Sydney	608.55	610.76	663.43	606.31
Tokyo (n)	182.64	182.28	182.69	172.43
Tokyo (o)	2470.33	2455.17	2470.33	2303.68
Zurich	332.8	336.5	355.0	324.0

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 10, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	153	Matsu E Ind.	793
Canon Cam.	536	Matsu El Wks	985
Dai Nip. Print.	354	Mitsub Hvy Ind	89
Fuji Bank	310	Mitsui & Co.	178
Fuji Photo	1050	Mitsukoshi	304
Hayakawa E	420	Nippon Elec.	343
Hitachi	162	Shiseido	1,055
Honda	161	Sony Corp.	3,990
C. Itoh	151	Sumitomo Bk.	335
Jap. Air Lines	1,695	Taisho Marine	133
Kao Soap	327	Takeda Chem.	435
Kansai E	679	Teijin	67
Kirin Brewery	193	Tokyo Marine	372
Komatsu	294	Toyo Rayon	138
Kubota I. Wks	230	Toyota Motor.	337

These Debentures having been sold this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

New Issue March 6, 1970

$10,500,000

ITEL CORPORATION

7% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due March 1, 1995

Convertible into Common Stock at $18.50 per share

Price 100%
(plus accrued interest)

GLORE FORGAN STAATS
Incorporated

BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A. BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

S. G. WARBURG & CO.
Limited

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969-70 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	4½	AberdnP .13t	17	6½	6½	6¼	6¼— ⅜
6⅞	4⅝	Acme Hamil	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Acme Prec	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
27¼	7	Adams Russl	10	7⅜	7½	7⅛	7⅛— ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Admiral Intl	22	11½	12¼	11⅝	12¼+1
25½	10¼	Aerodex Inc	9	10½	10¾	10½	10½— ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	AeroFlow .30	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
32½	13⅞	Aerojet .50a	58	14	14	14	14
32	13	Aeronca .20g	19	15	15	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
16¾	5¼	AerosolT .51t	4	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
14⅛	5½	Aerovox Cp	9	9¼	9¼	9	9 — ¼
21⅝	7⅛	AIC Photo	32	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50¾	31	Alleen Inc	26	35¾	36¼	35⅝	35¾
16⅞	4	AIM Cos	16	4	4	3¾	3¾— ¼
7½	2	Airlift Intl	133	2½	2⅞	2½	2½— ⅛
18	9⅝	Airpax El .20	10	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Air West	177	8½	8½	8	8⅛— ½
17¾	10⅛	Airwick B .25	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ ½
40	17	Ajax Ma .10e	17	25¼	25¼	25	25¼— ⅞
68	55	AlaPw pf4.20	z25	60	60	60	60 + ½
42	31	Alan Wd 1.60	1	32½	32½	32½	32½— ½
19	8½	Alaska Airl	62	10⅛	10¾	10½	10⅝+ ½
49½	15¼	Alaska Inter	107	21⅞	22	20⅝	20¾—1¼
15⅞	13	AlbaWald .24	15	11⅛	11⅛	10¾	10⅞— ¼
14⅞	6¾	Aldon Ind	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜
14¼	5⅝	All Am Eng	18	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛
29⅝	10	Allegh Airl	10	11⅛	11⅛	11	11 — ⅛
24¾	7¾	AllegCorp wt	12	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
43¼	19⅛	Allen El .76f	11	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝+ ½
23⅝	11¾	Allian T .26e	5	13⅛	13⅛	13	13 — ⅛
14⅞	5½	Allied Art	8	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
29¼	10⅛	Allied Contl	12	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	Allison Stl .40	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
51⅝	20¼	AlloyUni .70t	58	24⅞	25¼	24¾	25 + ⅛
27⅛	15	AirlghtAu .54	13	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞— ½
12⅝	4	Alpha Indust	6	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	7⅛	AltamilCp .20	9	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛
23	13½	Alter Fds .50	2	14¼	14¾	14½	14½— ½
62	48½	Alcoa pf3.75	z50	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	AlumSpec .44	13	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
12¼	4⅝	Amco Indust	2	5	5	5	5
16⅝	7¾	Ameco Inc	12	10	10¼	10	10¼+ ⅛
20½	10	AmBiltrit .60	6	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11 — ¼
27½	6⅛	A BkStra .36t	15	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+ ¼
20⅛	19⅛	A CentM .35e	39	20¼	20½	20	20 — ½
23¼	14⅝	Am FinA 1.10	24	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	A Israeli .12e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9⅞	9	A MaizA .08e	7	9	9	9	9
9⅞	8⅝	A MaizB .06e	2	8½	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
45	27	Am Med .12	76	30¼	30¾	29¾	29¾— 2¼
29¼	12	Am Mot Inns	57	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅜+ ⅛
36	26	Am Petr .85g	22	33	33	32½	32⅞— ⅛
16⅜	4¾	Am Precison	2	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾— ⅛
11¼	8	A RltyTr .33e	13	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½+ ⅛
17½	5⅝	AmSaf Equip	37	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+ ½
24¾	13¾	AmTech .05e	38	14⅛	14⅛	12⅞	13¼— ⅝
25¼	12	Ames DS .92f	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
18⅛	6⅞	AMK wt	108	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅞
30⅞	16½	AmpcoMt .60	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼+ ⅜
61¾	24⅛	Amrep Corp	19	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27¼— ⅛
11⅝	5	AndreaRa .25	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	2¼	vjAndy Gard	80	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞+ ¼
28⅞	19¼	Angelica .18	10	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26¼+ ⅝
8	2	Anglo Lautro	16	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½— ¼
20⅝	10	Ansul Co .56	22	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
24	8⅝	Anthony Ind	45	8¼	8¼	8	8 — ⅞
11⅞	3⅞	AO Indust	50	4	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
24½	12½	API Inst .10g	18	20¾	22	20¾	22 +1⅛
13¼	4⅝	Apollo Indust	19	6¾	7	6½	7 + ⅛
32⅞	9½	Applied Data	35	10	10⅛	9¼	9½— ½
20⅞	7	Applied Dev	23	11⅝	11¾	11½	11⅝+ ⅜
27¼	14½	Aquitain Cda	54	20⅛	20⅝	19⅝	19¾— ⅝
9¼	3	Argus Inc	14	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
21¼	16⅞	ArizColoLd C	4	19	19⅜	19	19⅜+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	Ark Best .30	7	18½	18½	18½	18½— ¼
37⅞	25¾	ArkLGas 1.70	47	29⅝	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+ ½
14⅜	11⅞	Arrow Elect	7	11⅝	11¾	11½	11¾— ¼
62	39¼	Arundel Corp	4	44⅛	44⅛	44	44 — ⅛
25	8⅞	Arwood .40	3	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9½
43⅞	12⅞	Asamera Oil	128	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜— ⅜
27	11⅞	ASPRO .50b	3	12	12⅞	12	12⅞+ ½
23½	14½	AssdBaby .60	9	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝— ⅜
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
29⅜	27⅛	Assd Mtg Inv	6	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27½+ ⅜
56½	35⅝	AssdProd .40	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼— ¼
14⅞	4⅛	Astrex Inc	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
36⅞	10⅛	Astrodata	31	10⅝	10½	10¼	10½+ ⅜
9⅛	2¾	Atco Chem	18	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
60¾	21¾	Athlone Ind	23	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22¾— ¼
36½	22⅝	AtCLCo 1.20a	30	23	23	22⅝	22⅝— ⅜
35¼	11	Atl Richf wt	22	15	15	14½	14⅝— ⅛
35⅝	26	Atlas M 2.05a	100	26¾	26¾	25	25⅛—1⅞
5½	2⅛	AtlasCorp wt	12	2½	2½	2⅜	2½+ ⅛
35¼	23⅝	Augat .05e	59	25¾	27⅜	25¾	27⅜+1¼
50¼	18⅞	Austral Oil	164	19⅛	20¾	19⅛	20¾+1¾
17½	6⅝	Auto Bldg	61	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞+ ⅛
47¾	34⅛	Auto Data Pr	291	39¾	40½	39⅛	40⅛+ ⅝
43	16⅛	Automat Rad	31	16	16½	15⅝	16¼— ⅛
36⅞	15⅝	AVC Corp .50	8	16	16	16	16
13⅞	5¼	Avco Corp wt	45	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+ ¼
11¼	3¼	Avien Inc	33	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ⅛
16⅛	7⅞	Avis Ind .20r	3	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛
		B						
29⅝	15⅛	BACM Indust	13	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½— ⅛
29¼	21¾	BagdCop .40a	5	26¼	26¼	26	26 — ¼
31⅞	20	Baker Ind .24	18	28⅛	28⅛	27¾	28 — ¼
11¼	5⅛	Bald Sec .16e	5	6	6	6	6
24⅛	6⅛	Bali Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
18¾	8½	Banff Oil	151	8½	8⅞	8⅛	8¾+ ⅛
7½	3⅜	BangPunt wt	9	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
22¼	21⅝	BankUtil .09h	7	22¼	22¼	22	22 — ¼
18½	5⅞	Banner Indus	6	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
30⅛	7⅝	BarbLynn .32	37	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛— ⅛
36	12½	Barnes Eng	4	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
18¾	6¼	Barnwell Ind	3	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛
28⅝	12	Barry RG	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛— ⅜
29¼	13⅝	BarryWrt .30	12	15	15	14⅝	14⅞— ⅛
22¼	8¾	Bartell Med	18	13	13¼	13	13 — ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Barth Sp .33	14	8⅝	9	8¾	8⅞
31¼	8¼	Barton Cand	16	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
15	4⅛	Baruch Fost	18	5⅛	5⅜	5	5 — ⅛
42½	13¼	Beck Ind	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½+ ⅛
39	17¾	Beco Ind 1	1	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼+ ⅜
16⅜	7½	Bell Electrn	43	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
11¼	8½	Belscot Ret	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
59⅝	21	Benrus Corp	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+ ⅛
33	21½	BergBrun .34	153	24½	26	24½	25¾+1
64¼	37½	Berg B pf1.15	83	40	42½	40	42½+2¼
22	6¼	Berlea Corp	4	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛— ½
44⅞	22	Beverly Ent	57	28	28	26½	26½—1⅛
64¾	20¼	Bickfords	2330	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
22¾	7⅝	Big Apple	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾— ⅛
48⅝	29⅛	Binney 1.30	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝— ¼
14⅝	5¼	Bishop Ind	16	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛— ¼
15½	4⅞	Bloomf Bldg	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
13¼	5⅝	Bluebird Inc	42	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bluebird wt	15	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼— ⅛
20½	8¾	Botany Ind	15	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
13	5½	Bowmar Inst	4	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞+ ⅛
40¼	19	Bowne Co .16	x19	22⅝	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞+1⅛
39¾	14⅝	Bow Vall .10	26	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝— ⅜
20¼	13⅝	Bredfrd .60a	8	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
36¼	20¼	Brandywin 1	51	25	27⅜	25	27⅜+1⅞
30⅛	8	BranAirw wt	6	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½— ¼
21½	9⅝	BrnifAirA .35t	100	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10 + ⅛
25¼	12¾	BrascanLt 1a	47	15¾	16	15¾	16 + ¼
30⅝	17⅝	Braun En .32	9	18⅞	19⅛	18¾	18¾
41⅞	9⅝	Breeze	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
23½	11⅛	Brit Pet .47g	817	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11½+ ¼
9⅞	5	Brody Sig .16	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30⅝	10	BrkPerk .20a	x10	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10½+ ¼
24⅛	17½	BrwnFB .40b	84	24	24⅛	23⅝	23¾— ⅜
9¼	5¾	BTB Corp	340	7¾	7⅞	7¼	7¼— ⅜
16⅜	7	BTU Eng .28	48	13	13⅞	12¾	13¾+ ⅜
10⅝	5½	Buehler Cp	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
26¾	9⅞	Buellind .10d	3	10	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	Bundy Corp 1	62	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18⅛+ ½
48⅞	34¾	Burns WJ .60	15	44¾	44¾	43⅞	44¾— ¼
7¼	3⅞	Burr JP .05g	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
46¼	9⅞	Butlr Av .20b	27	14⅜	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+ ⅜
32⅞	14¼	Buttes Gs Oil	48	16½	17	16⅝	17 + ½
21¼	9	Byers .30a	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ½
		C						
27½	8¼	Cablecom Gn	25	12½	12¾	12½	12¾+ ¼
23	13¾	Caldor .94f	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛
37½	18¼	Calcomp	82	27⅞	28⅜	27½	27¾— ¼
14⅞	7⅞	Campbl Chib	162	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13
		CampChib fn	5	12½	12½	12½	12½
23½	8¼	CampbM .30	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
10⅞	4 1-16	CdnExp G&O	271	4⅝	4 11-16	4¼	4 11-16
25½	9⅛	Cdn Gridoll	13	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Cdn Homestd	187	9½	9¾	9½	9 9-16—1-16
34⅞	23½	CdnInl P 1.80	1	26	26	26	26 + ⅛
21⅝	11	Cdn Javelin	219	14½	15¼	14⅛	15¼+ ¾
9⅛	4¼	Cdn Marconi	16	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
64⅞	24¾	Cdn Sup Oil	18	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝— ¼
19¼	7¼	Canaverl .50f	11	8	8¼	8	8¼+ ⅛
21½	4¾	Canoga Ind	18	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼— ⅛
56¼	29	Cap Ind .16e	17	46½	47¾	46½	47¾+1½
19⅛	13¼	CapitolPd .15	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
51	15¼	Career Acad	72	15⅞	16⅛	15½	15½— ⅛
24⅛	7⅜	Caressa Inc	4	11	11	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
115½	83¼	Carnain 1.60	68	114	114½	113½	114½+ ¾
21¾	13⅞	Caro Pipe .72	x2	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜+ ⅛
81½	64⅝	Caro PL pf 5	y80	70¼	71⅞	70¼	71⅞+2⅛
26⅛	20⅛	CastleAM .80	1	21½	21½	21½	21½+ ¼
16⅞	5⅜	Castleton Ind	87	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+ ⅛
35⅝	14⅜	Cavitron Cp	46	17½	19¼	17½	18⅞+1⅜
16⅛	3⅞	CBK Agron	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
26⅞	11	Cellu Craft	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
55	44	CenMe pf3.50	z10	45½	45½	45½	45½+ ½
28¼	18⅝	CentSec 2.15e	10	19	19	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛
31⅝	16½	CentryE .60b	3	29	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+ ½
14¾	4	Century Geo	5	5	5	5	5
16	8	Certified Cp	3	8	8	8	8
38¼	16⅝	ChampHo .16	21	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝— ¼
10¾	4	Charan Ind	20	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
14¾	11½	Chatt Gas .64	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾— ¼
27¾	9⅞	Chelsea .24	26	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	9⅞— ¼
31¼	19⅞	Cherry Burr	3	29	29	28¾	28¾
25¾	10¼	Christian Oil	32	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16½
17	7⅝	Cinerama	59	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
28	17⅝	Circle K .40	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅛
66½	38	CircuitF 1.59f	7	50½	50¼	49¾	49¾— ½
26½	11⅝	Citizens F .32	1	14½	14½	14½	14½+ ¼
16	8¼	CityGsFla .50	x3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
12¼	4⅞	ClarkCbl .05g	9	6¼	6¼	6	6¼+ ⅛
24½	15¾	Clarkson Ind	72	16⅝	17⅞	16½	17⅞+1¼
15⅛	6¼	Clarostat	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
25¼	7½	Clary Corp	36	7⅜	7⅜	7	7 — ½
23⅝	9⅝	Clopay .82f	12	12¾	13	12¾	13 + ¼
33⅛	25¼	CMI Corp	33	26⅝	27¼	25⅞	27 + ⅜
22⅞	5⅝	Coburn .30	37	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
36¾	18⅛	Coff Mat .15e	6	20¼	20¾	20½	20½+ ¼
15¾	7⅝	CohuElec .15	112	11	11⅞	11	11¼+ ½
45½	17	Cole Natl .44	12	18⅞	19	18½	18½— ¼
23½	16¼	Colecoind .08	9	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19⅝— ⅝
37⅝	27¾	Coleman .40	60	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30½
13⅝	6⅞	Colon Snd .30	x5	9	9	9	9
41	29½	Combusin Eq	64	29	30⅝	29	30⅝+1⅝
46½	27⅛	Cominco 1.40	5	28	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛— ⅛
9¼	6¼	Coml Allianc	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
24½	15¾	ComMtl .60b	13	21⅜	21½	21	21 — ¼
38⅝	10	Comodor .02e	29	10⅛	10¼	10	10 — ¼
30	21	ComPSv 1.50	1	23½	23½	23½	23½+ ¼
37¾	11	Compoind .32	23	16½	16⅞	16¼	16¾+ ¼
35	11⅛	CompDas .70	2	12	12¼	12	12¼+ ¼
14	5½	CompuDyne	31	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞— ⅛
21⅞	6	Comput Appl	12	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	Comput Eq	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Comput Instr	8	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
25	7¾	Comput Inv	4	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼— ⅛
33⅜	14¼	Compulest	15	23½	23¾	22⅜	22⅜— ½
75¾	37	Comp Softw	222	52½	53⅝	50¼	53½— ½
35	9	Conchemco	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅜
21	10⅝	ConcrdF .10e	4	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+ ⅛
35⅛	16¼	Condec Corp	6	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼— ¼
34⅝	12⅞	Conductron	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
12¼	6	Connelly Con	22	7½	7⅝	7½	7½+ ⅛
23¼	10⅝	Connrex .55	7	11	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
25⅝	8⅝	Conroy Inc	7	9⅜	9⅜	9	9 — ⅜
7½	2¼	Con Cdn Far	12	2 7-16	2 7-16	2¼	2¼—1-16
26⅝	7	Con Nat Sh A	17	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
59	16⅝	Con Oil Gas	39	17¼	17½	17⅛	17¼— ⅛
21¼	13	Con Refining	5	16	16	16	16 — ¼
7⅛	2¼	Cont Mater	19	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
14⅝	10	Cook Elec .30	6	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
20⅛	7¾	Cook Ind	3	8	8	8	8 + ⅛
17⅝	9¼	Coopr Jar .50	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
22⅛	19	Corr Blck .66	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾+ ¼
20⅝	7	Cosmodyne	20	8¼	8½	8¼	8½+ ¼
24	8⅞	Craig Corp	24	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ¼
40⅛	23⅞	Creole P 2.60	21	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28¾+ ¼
19¼	4½	Crestmont	90	5⅞	6¼	5½	5½— ¼
32	23½	Crompin 1.40	4	28⅜	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞— ½
13¼	6½	CrowleyM .30	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾— ½
39⅞	21⅝	CwnCPet .70f	4	22½	22¾	22½	22¾+ ¼
18⅞	6¾	Crystal Oil	10	7¾	8	7¾	8 + ⅛
36¼	14⅞	Cubic Corp	54	14½	15⅛	14½	15⅛+ ¼
32½	20½	Cutter A .44	5	26⅝	27	26¾	26¾
31	19½	Cutter B .44	1	25	25	25	25 + ¼
		D						
10½	7¾	Daitch .20e	12	9	9	8¾	8⅞— ⅛
70¾	49	Damon Corp	68	57⅝	58¼	57½	58⅛+ ½
25½	15⅝	Danielin .24g	x1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
10½	4	Daryl Indus	4	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜+ ⅛
17¾	7½	Data Cont	11	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+ ⅜
35¾	30¾	Data Documt	6	31⅞	31⅞	31	31 —1⅛
27⅞	12⅝	DataProd Cp	111	17½	18¼	17½	17¾
23	10	Day Min .15g	16	15	15⅝	15	15⅝+ ⅝
23½	17⅝	Daylin .24	104	21½	21½	20½	21⅜ ⅜
9	6⅝	Daylin wt	87	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8½
5½	1	DC Tran A	3	2	2	2	2 + ¼
19¼	7	DeJurAm .30	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
74⅝	36⅛	Deltona Corp	88	38⅝	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝+ ½
35½	24¼	Depositors 1a	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼— ¼
37⅝	17⅝	DroRsch Dv	25	23¼	24	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅝
65½	34¼	Deseret Ph	8	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼+ ¼
14⅝	6⅛	Detecto S .25	5	7½	7½	7	7 — ¼
19	15⅞	Devon Appar	4	16	16	16	16 — ⅛
124	54½	Digital Equip	167	101	102	101	101⅝+1⅜
17¼	10	DillardD .10e	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
12¾	5	Diodes Inc	16	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ⅛
24¾	10⅝	Diversey .50	x1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ¼
34½	15⅞	Dixilyn Corp	31	22¼	22½	21⅝	22¼— ¼
36	13⅛	DMH Corp	25	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+ ⅛
104½	57½	Dome Petrol	66	74	74	71½	73½—1½
16¾	11⅞	Domtar .60	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ¼
28	15¼	Dorsey .10	28	18¼	18⅝	17¾	17¾— ⅜
13⅝	6½	DPA Inc	29	7¼	7¼	7	7 — ⅛
34⅝	12	Drug Fair .40	41	33½	33⅞	32¼	32¼—1⅝
7⅞	3¾	Dunlop .19g	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10¾	3⅜	Duraloy Co	2	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
17	9⅛	Dur Test .25b	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼
19½	7⅛	Dynalectrn	59	8⅛	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
		E						
21⅞	9⅞	Eagle Clo .25	x1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
27¾	15¾	E Scheib .64	7	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼— ¼
14¾	8½	Earth Resrcs	2	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛
27⅝	11	East Air Dev	1	14½	14½	14½	14½— ¼
32½	23½	East Co 1.40	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼— ¼
22¾	8	Eckmar Cp	47	8⅛	8⅜	8	8 — ¼
37½	20½	ECL Ind 1	9	22⅝	23	22⅞	23 + ⅜
28¾	13	Ecologic Sci	294	20½	21⅞	20⅝	21¼+ ⅛
40⅞	14	Edo Corp .40	15	14¾	14¾	14½	14½— ⅜
38¾	17⅛	Ehrench Pho	6	18	18	17½	17½— ¼
19⅝	7⅝	Elco Corp	13	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝— ¼
56¼	6½	Elcor Chem	32	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝— ¼
26½	17⅝	ElectHose 1a	1	18	18	18	18 + ⅛
30	17⅛	Electrogra 1	2	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18¼+ ⅜
22¾	6⅛	Elect Assist	35	7⅝	7½	7¼	7⅜
38¼	7¾	Elect Comp	11	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾+ ⅛
38⅝	10	Electron Eng	4	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼— ⅜
37	7⅝	Elect Resrch	12	7⅞	8	7¾	8 — ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	Electron .60	16	14	14⅞	14	14⅞+ ⅜
35¼	15	Electsp 1.25f	90	21	21	20	20¼— ⅜
5⅞	2⅛	Elgin Nat wt	51	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼+ ⅛
23⅞	6½	El Tronics	3	7¾	8	7¾	8 + ⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Emenee Cp	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾+ ⅛
22⅝	16	Emery In .30	42	17¼	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+ ⅝
36	13⅞	EmpFin 1.26f	45	17¾	19	17¾	18⅛+ ⅞
16⅝	5½	Entron Inc	14	6½	6½	6¼	6½+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Epko Sh .80a	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
8⅞	4	EquityCp .30t	79	4¾	4¾	4½	4½— ¼
133	69	Equity p 12	z100	76½	76½	76½	76½—1
81⅜	36½	Equit Fd .10r	108	47⅞	48⅝	46⅝	48⅞+ ⅜
10¼	5⅛	ErnstEC .20t	12	5½	5½	5⅛	5½
25⅝	9¾	Ero Indust	6	12¼	12¼	12	12 — ⅜
30	13½	Esgro Inc	9	20¾	21¼	20½	21¼+ ½
74	8	Espey Mfg	79	8¾	9	8¾	9 + ¼
38¼	16	Esq Rad El	21	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅞+ ⅝
9⅞	4⅝	Essex Chem	4	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
12¼	3¼	Ets-Hokin Cp	13	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
27¼	15¼	Execution .24	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
39⅝	18	Extndcare	58	27½	28	27¾	28
		F						
18¾	9½	Fab Indust	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
12⅛	6⅛	Fabien .40b	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
30	5⅛	FairNob .16b	6	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛— ¼
25¼	9	Falcon Sbd	4	9¾	9¾	9½	9½— ½
15½	6¼	FamRecd .60	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
35⅜	21¾	Fanny F .25e	3	23¼	23¼	23	23
12½	4½	Fed Resrces	83	6¼	6¼	6	6 — ¼
22	9	Federals Inc	7	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾+ ⅛
29⅞	14½	FedMart .48b	3	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+ ⅛
23½	10½	Felmont Oil	6	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11½
29¾	15⅛	Felsway .32	19	27¾	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝— ⅜
16⅝	9	Fibrebord wt	30	11½	11¾	11⅛	11⅛— ⅜
19⅝	5⅝	Field Plastic	49	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝—1⅛
38⅞	11⅛	Filmway .20d	30	12⅛	12½	11⅞	12 — ⅜
18¼	11	FiltrDyn .01g	12	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+ ½
30½	16	FinSenBa .20	1	20	20	20	20 — ¼
18½	12	FinlGenl .24b	86	15¼	16	15¼	15⅞+ ¼
17¼	14⅞	FstConn .60a	2	15	15	15	15 + ⅛
13⅞	3⅞	FirstNtl Real	4	4½	4½	4½	4½— ½
11	2½	Fst N Rl wt	6	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
23⅛	12⅞	FstSL Sh .10e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼— ¼
26	13½	FischPrt .63t	41	18¾	19⅛	18⅝	19¼+ ½
37⅞	19⅞	Fleet Ent .16	71	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22⅜+1⅛
14⅝	4⅛	Fla Capital	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15¾	7¾	Fluke J .32t	6	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
33⅛	13¾	Foodrama .30	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
69¾	47⅞	Ford Can 2	z20	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼— ¼
36⅛	15¾	Forest Cit .25	11	23	23¼	23	23¼+ ¼
25⅝	12⅝	ForestLb .37f	58	20⅛	21½	20⅛	21⅜+1⅛
90¾	35⅞	Four Seasons	129	42	44¼	42	43¼+1½
57	32	FrankiMt .10	107	35⅞	37⅞	35⅞	36½+ ⅞
12½	8⅝	FrankIR .16e	18	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
32⅛	20	FranksNu .60	2	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
10	6⅝	FrenchP Can	43	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7¾+ ⅜
37⅞	16⅝	Fresnillo .10e	7	23	23	22½	22½— ½
12⅞	5½	Friend Frost	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼— ¼
24⅜	12½	Frier Ind .30	x1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ¼
17½	6⅛	Frontier Air	22	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7¾
11⅜	3⅞	Front Air wt	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
		G						
36⅝	17⅝	Gabriel .69t	7	12⅝	12⅝	12	12 — ⅛
43½	10¾	GaranInc .36	16	10¾	10⅞	10½	10½— ⅜
26⅝	8⅞	Garland .60	5	9	9	9	9
25¾	9½	GateSpGd .20	28	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	GayldNat .30	2	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾— ⅜
39½	21⅝	GCA Corp	6	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
18⅝	10⅛	Gearhart .24	1	14½	14½	14½	14½
12¾	3⅜	Gen Alloys	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
19½	12¼	Gen Battery	18	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅜
13	6¾	Gen Build	2	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
46½	27½	G Cinema .32	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
25½	13⅝	G Employ .24	17	18⅛	18⅛	17¼	17¼—1¼
34¾	6½	Gen Interior	20	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾— ⅜
13	5⅝	Gen Plywood	20	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½— ⅛
56	31⅝	Genge Ind	23	44	44⅝	43¾	44⅝+1⅛
12¾	4¼	Genisco Tech	18	5	5	4¾	4⅞
39⅝	20¼	GerberSc Ins	26	29⅞	30¼	29¾	30 + ⅛
17¾	4⅛	GF Indust	14	4½	4⅝	4½	4½— ¼
24⅞	21	Giant Fds .50	15	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼+ ⅝
17⅛	7	Giant Yel .40	46	8	9	7⅞	9 +13-16
23⅛	7½	GilbrtCo .10b	2	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
46½	20⅝	Gilbert Flexi	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
27⅝	14¼	GL Ind .91f	2	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
20½	9⅛	Gladding	12	11¼	11¼	11	11 — ¼
23⅞	8¼	Glasrock Prd	13	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8½+ ⅛
20¾	13⅞	GlenDisB .40	2	14½	14½	14½	14½— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Goldfield	22	4	4⅛	3⅞	4
20½	11½	Goodway	9	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½— ⅛
12⅛	8	GornsInc .50	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	Gould wt	28	6⅞	6¾	6½	6½— ⅛
17⅞	4⅞	Granger As	5	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
45⅝	14¼	GranMat .76f	22	14⅞	15	14¾	15
20⅛	12⅝	Grass Val Gr	10	13⅛	13¾	13⅛	13¾+ ⅝
18⅜	7⅝	Gray Mfg	10	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
8⅞	3½	Gt Am Ind	64	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
13⅝	4½	Gt Basn Pat	23	5	5	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
16½	10	GtLak Chem	84	11¾	12	11¾	11¾+ ⅛
13½	5½	GtLakRe .38t	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
20¼	17¼	Greenman	7	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
22⅝	9¼	Greer Hyd 1g	3	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝
29⅝	11½	Greyh C .20g	2	12½	12½	12½	12⅝+ ⅛
24⅜	14⅝	GrossTics .90	2	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16¾+1⅜
20½	8½	Grow Ch .32b	5	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
12⅝	6	Gruen In .25t	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼+ ⅛
10⅛	3½	GSC Enterpr	21	4¼	4⅛	4	4
10⅛	4½	GTI Corp	32	5¾	6	5¾	6 + ¼
29⅝	25¼	GuarMI 1.60e	85	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞— ⅛
44½	17	Guardon Ind	93	17½	18	17	17 — ½
26½	14⅝	Gulf Can .60	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
11½	4⅛	Gulf St Land	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ¼
18⅝	4⅞	Gulf Wind wt	42	5¾	5⅞	5½	5½— ¼
		H						
30¾	11⅝	HB Amer	89	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	21⅛— ¼
19⅝	11⅝	HamlCos .60	9	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
12⅞	9¾	Hampsh Des	25	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
8⅞	5	Hampt Sh .32	x3	6	6	6	6
38⅛	17¾	Harnschfr 1	6	18⅛	18¼	18	18 — ⅜
16⅞	9¾	HartAlird .40	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ¼
30⅝	18	Hartfld Zody	8	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅞+ ⅜
40½	8¼	Harvard Ind	19	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛— ⅛
34	19¾	Harvin pfA 2	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—1⅜
25⅝	8⅝	HarveyGr .12	2	9⅛	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Harvey St .24	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
13	7¼	Hasings .40	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾+ ⅛
27⅝	9⅛	Head Ski Co	10	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+ ⅛
14½	11	HealthMo .60	2	11⅛	11¾	11⅛	11¾
31¾	25	Hecks A .20	8	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼— ⅜
16⅛	4⅛	Henicke Inst	69	9	9⅝	8⅞	9
35⅝	32	HelenaRu .76	8	33⅜	33¾	32¾	33 — ½
14½	8⅝	Her Mai .12e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
33⅛	9⅝	H G Inc .32f	28	14½	14¾	13⅝	14½— ¼
36¼	19	Higbie Mf 80	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛— ⅛
105	58	HiltonHol wt	2	58⅛	58⅛	57	57 —1
8½	3⅛	Hofm Indust	10	4	4⅛	4	4
39	25¼	Holingr 1.40	3	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	27¾— ¼
8¼	2⅛	Holly Corp	20	3	3	2¾	2⅞
40	19¾	Holophn 1.20	x15	20½	20½	20¼	20¼+ ⅛
84½	17½	HomeO A .50	135	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17¼— ⅜
81	17	HomeO B .50	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅜
47½	29⅝	Hormel 1.40	5	30½	30½	30⅛	30½+ ¼
86	54½	Horn&H pf 5	240	56½	58½	56½	58½+2
18	11½	Host Enterpr	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅜
32¼	18⅝	House Fabrc	17	29½	30½	29½	30½+1
35	21⅛	House Vis .44	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝— ⅛
35	27¼	Hubbell A .96	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
32½	27	Hubbell B .96	6	30⅛	30⅛	30	30 — ⅜
49⅝	41½	Hubbel pf1.75	7	45½	45½	45½	45½
54⅝	45	Hud&Man A	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+ ⅛
36⅝	18	Hudson Leas	14	22¼	22¾	22	22¾+ ¼
34⅝	10¼	Huffman .60	2	13	13	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
44⅝	27½	HuntCh A .24	14	42¼	42¼	41½	41½—1⅛
28⅝	10¼	Husky Oil .30	27	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11¾— ⅛
40⅛	26	Huyck Cp .40	16	33¾	34½	33¼	34½+ ½
15⅝	5⅝	Hycon Mfg	12	6⅛	6¼	6	6 — ¼
10⅝	3⅞	Hydromat	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
19¼	8	Hydrometl	6	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅝+ ⅛
68	22	Hygrad Food	6	35	35	34½	34¾— ½
52	38½	HygrdFd pf 4	2	49	49½	49	49½+ ⅜
		I						
23½	18	Ideal Toy	12	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
29⅜	14⅜	IHC Inc	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+ ⅜
18½	15½	IllusWld Enc	15	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16⅞+ ⅞
16¼	7¾	IMC Magnet	2	9	9	9	9 + ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	ImpChm .31g	3	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6¼+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	Imp Oil .50a	191	19⅛	19⅝	19	19 — ¼
26	8	Indian Hd wt	1	8½	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
66	52	IndplsPL pf 4	y100	53	53	53	53 +2
9¼	2⅞	Ind El Hard	4	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
27⅝	9⅛	InflightP .33f	29	14	14½	13⅞	14
17¼	6¾	Inland Credit	4	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
19⅞	8¾	Instron Corp	4	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
39¾	11½	Instr Sys .75f	42	11½	11¾	11⅜	11⅜— ⅛
55	23½	Int Ch Nuclr	29	51⅞	52¾	51⅞	51⅝+ ¼
34¼	8¾	Int Controls	12	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Int Cont A wt	6	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
37⅝	24	IntProtein .10	32	27	27⅞	26½	27⅛+ ⅜
16⅛	6¾	IntStrich .07e	27	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼+ ½
56¾	9½	Interphoto	7	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+ ⅛
35	11⅛	Interstate Un	24	11¾	11⅞	11½	11⅞+ ⅛
32⅞	11½	Intersystm	5	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
58¾	30	InvDv A 1.80	18	34	34½	34	34½+ ½
14⅛	7½	InvDv B .45	6	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+ ⅛
47	17⅛	InvFund .60b	29	19⅛	19½	19	19 — ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Inv Roy .14a	2	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+ ⅛
26⅛	8⅝	Iroquois Ind	4	9½	9⅝	9½	9½+ ⅛
22⅝	7¼	Irvn Ind .46f	10	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	5¼	ISC Ind	7	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
37⅝	14½	ITEL Corp	68	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+ ½
15⅝	4⅛	ITI Corp	63	4⅛	4¼	3⅝	3½— ⅜
		ITI Corp rt	166	⅛	⅛	⅛	7-32
		J-K						
16½	5⅝	Jaclyn .10e	8	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½— ⅛
23⅞	15	Jameswy .38t	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
33⅜	14½	Jeannette Gl	24	25½	25⅝	25	25⅝— ⅜
34¼	9¼	Jeff Lk Pet	10	12¼	12½	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
28⅝	18⅛	Jeffersn Strs	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
26⅛	7	Jervis .53t	6	7½	7½	7⅜	7½
11⅛	3⅛	Jetronic Ind	13	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	JohnsBarg St	7	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅛— ⅛
19¼	8½	Jupiter Cp	37	13¼	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛
26⅜	16⅛	Kaiser In .40f	392	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝— ¼
12½	5⅝	Kalvex .12f	x18	7½	7½	7½	7½— ⅛
54½	18¼	Kane Miller	205	18½	18⅝	18	18⅝— ⅛
28½	17	Kaneb PL .70	x15	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅝— ⅜
44⅝	16	KatzDrug .50	9	17	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅜
19¼	16¾	Kauf Brd wt	35	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅜
22½	10	Kavanau .60	3	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
14⅜	4⅝	Kay Jwly	13	4⅞	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
32⅝	21	KentonCo .32	18	24¼	24¼	23½	23½— ⅜
33½	16⅝	Ketchum .30	x2	22	22	22	22 + ⅛
40⅛	19⅛	Kewanee .90b	7	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
60¼	34¼	Kewanee pf 2	2	30½	30½	30	30 —1
17⅝	6	Key Co	6	7⅛	7¼	7	7 — ¼
11⅛	5¾	Kilembe .75g	44	8⅛	8½	8	8 — ⅛
11¾	3⅛	Kin Ark Corp	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
19⅝	8⅝	King Radio	11	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+ ¼
17⅝	7⅛	Kingsford .28	28	10½	10¾	10⅜	10⅝
45	25	KingsLaf 1.44	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾— ⅛
10½	4⅝	Kinny pfC .05	102	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+ ⅛
34⅞	17¼	Kirby Ind .35	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
23	7	Kleer Vu	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
37⅝	12¼	Kleinert	12	35⅝	35½	35	35½— ⅛
34¾	16⅝	Kiklok .50	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼— ¼
27⅝	13	KnoftHoll .60	12	16	16½	16	16½
41⅝	24⅛	Kollmogn .40	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼+ ⅛
43⅞	19¼	Kysorin .40a	1	24½	24½	24½	24½+ ⅛
		L						
11	5	LaBarge Inc	13	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
37¼	16	Lafay Radio	11	19	19	19	19
9½	2⅝	Lake Shore	9	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
40	27	LaMaur .36	6	33	33	32⅝	32⅝— ⅜
13⅝	3½	Langley Co	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ⅛
20⅜	11⅛	LaPoint .20a	8	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	15
		LaSalle Dtch	29	14⅝	14⅝	14	14½
27	7⅝	Leader Int	3	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
32	8	Leas Data wt	146	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9 + ⅛
29⅝	8¾	LeeNatl 3.12f	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
25⅝	14¾	Leh Press .56	15	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅜
28⅞	15½	Leigt Pr .09e	10	19	19	18⅝	18¾+ ⅛
34¾	22	Leisure Tech	14	23⅝	23	22⅞	23 + ⅞
58¼	43	Lenox Inc 1	4	53	53½	53	53½+ ¼
36	19½	LernerSt .15e	42	32⅞	33¼	32¾	33¼+ ½
22⅝	10⅛	LernerStr wt	36	20½	20⅞	20⅝	20¼+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tuesday.

Closing prices on March 10, 1970

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.07	2.26
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	8.14	8.92
Incom	3.81	4.18
Insur	7.81	8.56
Advisrs	5.53	6.04
Affiliatd	7.05	7.63
Afutre	8.91	8.91
All Am F	.81	.89
Allst Ent	9.92	9.92
Alpha Fd	11.32	12.37
Amcap	5.91	6.46
Am Bus	3.09	3.35
Am Dvln	9.96	10.88
AEx spl	8.84	
Am Grth	5.71	6.24
Am Inv	6.31	6.31
Am Mut	8.38	9.16
AmN Gth	2.92	3.19
Am Pac	7.16	7.82
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.29	9.08
Grwth	11.34	12.43
Incme	7.88	8.64
Fd Inv	8.72	9.56
Apollo Fd	7.16	7.83
Associa	1.26	41.38
Astron	5.52	6.03
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.56	6.04
Fund B	7.62	8.28
Stock	6.17	6.74
Sci Cp	4.85	5.27
Babson	8.75	8.75
Beacon	13.94	13.94
Berg Knt	8.96	8.96
Blair Fd	10.41	11.38
Bondstk	6.22	6.80
Boston St	7.72	8.44
Bost Fdn	10.51	11.49
Boston	7.78	8.50
Broad St	12.88	13.92
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.74	15.05
Candn	18.83	20.36
Divid	3.50	3.83
NatW S	9.79	10.59
NY Vnt	17.88	19.58
BusM Fd	8.26	9.05
CG Fd	8.76	9.47
Capamr	7.94	8.71
Capit Inv	3.97	4.35
Capit Shr	6.79	7.44
Cent Shr	11.24	12.24
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.83	11.84
Com St	1.54	1.68
Grwth	5.41	5.92
Incom	7.12	7.78
Specl	2.43	2.66
Chase Group:		
Capit	7.94	8.68
Fund	10.28	11.23
Frnt	88.25	92.17
Shrhd	10.65	11.64
Specl	8.75	9.56
Chemcl	17.52	19.15
Colonial:		
Equty	4.27	4.67
Fund	10.72	11.72
Grwth	6.08	6.64
Vent	6.05	6.61
Col Grth	12.69	12.69
Commc	8.89	9.72
ComS Bd	4.78	5.20
Commonwltl Fds:		
Cap Fd	8.85	9.67
Incom	8.88	9.70
Invest	8.50	9.29
Stock	8.52	9.31
Cwlth AB	1.39	1.51
Cwlth CD	1.62	1.75
Comp As	13.52	14.82
Compet	7.45	8.17
Comp Bd	8.51	9.25
Comp Fd	9.15	9.95
Comstk	4.91	5.37
Concord	13.49	13.49
Consol In	10.75	11.50
Conso In	4.10	4.48
Contl MI	8.29	8.29
Cont Gth	9.22	9.31
Corp Ld	14.11	15.51
Cnty Cap	12.39	13.40
Crn WDiv	6.20	6.78
Crn WDal	10.08	11.02
deVgh M	63.50	63.50
Decat Inc	11.22	12.26
Delawre	12.08	13.20
Delta Tr	7.82	8.55
Downt F	5.86	6.42
Drexel	14.66	14.66
Dreyf Fd	11.72	12.84
Dreyf Lv	12.21	13.38
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.75	10.66
Grwth	12.32	13.46
Incom	5.97	6.52
Specl	9.38	10.25
Stock	13.20	14.43
Eberst	13.36	14.60
Egret	12.34	13.41
Emrg Sc	7.09	7.75
Energy	12.65	12.65
Entprse	7.63	
Equity	8.63	9.43
Equt Gth	17.57	19.25
Essex	15.70	
Everst In	12.61	13.78
Fairfd	10.59	11.57
Farm Bu	10.45	10.45
Fed Grth	12.94	14.14
Fid Cap	11.10	12.13
Fid Fund	15.06	16.46
Fid Trnd	22.77	24.89
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	6.18	6.77
Indust	3.99	4.37
Incom	6.19	6.77
Vent	8.45	8.91
FstF Va	10.20	11.15
FstIn Dis	8.23	9.02
Fst InGth	8.73	9.57
Fst InStk	8.45	9.26
Fst Multi	8.92	9.06
Fst Nat	7.35	8.03
Fst Siera	42.72	46.65
Flet Cap	6.89	
Flet Fnd	6.19	
Fla Gth	6.48	7.08
Fnd Gth	5.40	5.90
Foundrs	7.91	8.64
Foursq	9.55	10.44
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.24	10.24
Grwth	6.49	7.11
Util	6.46	7.08
Incom	2.14	2.35
Freedm	7.65	8.38
Fd frMut	9.86	9.86
Fund Am	8.99	9.85
Gen Sec	9.95	9.95
Gibraltr	11.73	11.73
Group Sec:		
Apex F	7.61	8.32
Bal Fd	8.47	9.26
Com St	12.05	13.17
GrthFd A	7.25	7.92
Grth Ind	20.52	20.52
Gryphn	14.02	15.32
Guardn	24.01	24.01
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.27	4.66
Gth	8.07	8.82
Hanovr	1.24	1.35
Harbor	8.59	9.39
Hartwll	12.30	12.30
H&C Lev	10.35	10.35
Hedb Gor	8.00	8.00
Hedge	11.45	12.55
Heritge	2.65	2.90
H Mann	14.98	16.60
Hubsmn	5.69	6.22
ICM Finl	7.45	8.17
ISI Gth	5.12	5.60
ISI Inc	4.63	5.06
Impact F	8.27	9.04
Imp Cap	9.01	9.79
Imp Gth	7.21	7.84
Inc FdB	6.62	7.25
Indepnd	8.67	9.50
Ind Trnd	12.24	13.38
Indstry	5.36	5.86
INTGN	9.88	10.68
Inv CoA	12.26	13.40
Inv Guid	8.99	8.99
Inv Indic	10.08	10.08
Inves Bos	11.78	12.87
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	4.59	4.98
Mut	9.49	10.31
Prog	4.45	4.84
Stock	18.18	19.76
Select	8.81	9.47
Var Py	7.41	8.06
Inv Resh	4.61	5.04
Istel	18.15	18.71
Ivy	7.80	7.80
J Hncock	7.66	8.33
Johnstn	20.39	20.39
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	9.11	10.00
Cus B1	18.39	19.20
Cus B2	19.61	21.40
Cus B4	8.84	9.65
Cus K1	7.75	8.45
Cus K2	4.92	5.37
Cus S1	17.34	18.92
Cus S2	9.69	10.58
Cus S3	7.26	7.93
Cus S4	4.82	5.26
Polar	3.90	4.27
Knickb	6.81	7.47
Knick Gt	9.76	10.69
Lex Grth	9.62	10.51
Lex Rsch	14.87	16.25
Liberty	5.85	6.13
Life Stk	5.52	6.03
Life Inv	7.49	8.13
Linc Nat	9.97	10.90
Ling	4.33	4.73
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	36.62	36.62
Capit	10.50	10.50
Mut	13.73	13.73
Magna In	8.15	8.91
Manhtn	6.29	6.87
Mass Fd	10.33	11.32
Mass Gth	11.71	12.80
Mass Tr	14.43	15.77
Mates	5.37	5.37
Mathers	11.83	11.83
MidA Mu	5.98	6.54
Moody Cp	12.77	13.96
Moody's	12.66	13.84
MIF Fd	8.16	8.82
MIF Gth	5.42	5.86
Mu OmG	4.94	5.37
Mu Omin	9.63	10.41
Mut Shrs	15.27	15.27
Mut Trst	2.29	2.29
NEA Mut	10.48	10.61
Nat Ind	9.96	9.96
Nat Invst	7.64	8.26
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.19	11.14
Bond	5.34	5.84
Divid	4.21	4.60
Grwth	8.92	9.75
Pt Stk	6.46	7.06
Incom	5.19	5.64
Stock	7.96	8.70
Nel Grth	9.15	9.95
Neuwth	21.32	21.32
New Wld	unavail	
Newton	14.58	15.93
Noreast	14.98	14.98
Ocngph	6.91	7.53
Omega	7.27	7.39
100 Fd	13.99	15.29
101 Fd	9.42	10.30
One WmS	14.63	14.63
O'Neil	12.64	12.64
Oppenh	7.12	7.78
OTC Sec	11.01	11.97
Pace Fnd	10.21	11.16
Penn Sq	7.82	7.82
Pa Mut	7.06	7.06
Phila	13.95	15.29
Pilgrim	9.02	9.86
Pilot	7.29	7.96
Pine St	10.69	10.69
Pion Ent	7.09	7.75
Pion Fnd	11.48	12.55
Plan Inv	10.39	11.36
Price Funds:		
Grwth	23.93	23.93
N Era	9.60	9.60
N Hor	25.76	25.76
Pro Fund	9.99	9.99
Provdnt	4.59	5.02
Puritan	9.74	10.64
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.35	9.13
Georg	13.42	14.67
Grth	9.68	10.58
Incom	7.66	8.37
Invest	6.89	7.53
Vista	9.07	9.85
Voyag	7.46	8.15
Rep Tech	4.52	4.95
Revere	11.48	12.55
Rosenth	6.97	7.62
Salem Fd	5.47	5.98
Schustr	15.14	16.57
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.54	15.79
Spcl	32.96	32.96
Bal	14.71	14.71
Com St	10.18	10.18
Sec Equit	3.37	3.68
Sec Inv	7.44	8.13
Selec Am	9.39	10.16
Sel SpecS	15.00	16.39
Sh Dean	18.20	18.20
Side	9.86	10.81
Sigma	9.43	10.31
Sig Inv	10.52	11.50
Sigma Tr	8.56	9.36
Smith B	9.27	9.27
Swn Inv	8.31	8.98
Swinv Gt	7.30	7.89
Sover Inv	13.41	14.66
Spectra	8.29	9.08
StFrm Gt	5.09	5.09
State St	44.50	45.50
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	10.08	11.05
Fiduc	6.46	7.08
Scien	4.05	4.44
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	18.73	18.73
Cap Op	13.27	13.27
Stock	13.12	13.12
Sup InGt	6.76	7.41
SupInSt	9.58	10.50
Syncr Gt	10.33	11.29
TMR Ap	16.31	17.83
Teachrs	9.23	9.61
Techncl	5.89	6.44
Technol	7.09	7.73
Temp Gt	25.31	27.66
Towr MR	5.90	6.45
Tran Cap	7.26	7.89
Trav Eq	9.74	10.64
Tudor Fd	15.55	16.99
TwnC Gt	3.58	3.91
TwnC Inc	4.18	4.57
Unif Mut	9.74	10.64
Unifd	9.28	10.14
Un Capitl	8.94	9.77
United Funds:		
Accm	6.73	7.38
Incom	12.79	14.02
Scien	7.31	8.01
Vang	8.78	9.62
UFd Can	8.37	9.15
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	6.99	7.66
Incom	4.80	5.26
Spl Sit	6.42	7.04
VnceS spl	7.75	8.47
Vandrbt	7.28	7.96
Vangd	4.54	4.96
Var IndP	4.83	5.25
Viking	6.46	6.96
WallSt In	11.19	12.23
Wash Mu	12.02	13.14
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	23.30	24.79
Ivest	14.91	16.30
Morg	unavail	
Techv	7.74	
Trust	10.80	11.80
Welltn	11.07	12.10
Windr	9.40	10.30
West Ind	6.68	7.30
Whitehll	13.15	14.37
Wincp Fd	7.91	8.64
Winfield	5.02	5.49
Wisc Fd	6.56	7.17
Worth	2.66	2.90

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 10, 1970

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7052	Abitibi	12¼	12	12⅛	
500	Acklands	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1325	Agra V Oil	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
2181	Albta	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅜
1700	Argus pfC	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
2730	Atl Sug	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
5135	Bk Nova S	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
5769	Bell Tel	42⅝	42⅛	42½	+ ½
100	B C Forest	32	32	32	— ⅛
755	Block Bros	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
250	Burns	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
2650	Calg Pow	22½	22¼	22½	— ½
200	Can Malt	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
1025	Can Pack	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
675	Can Perm Mtg	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
600	Cdn C Wrt	.79	.77	.79	+.03
7162	Cdn Im Bk	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
7715	Cdn Ind Gas	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
4210	Capital Div	2.50	2.40	2.50	
2188	Chemcell	8	8	8	— ⅜
1825	Colum Cel	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
500	Con Build	1.25	1.25	1.25	
4808	Consum Gas	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
10875	Crush Int	14½	14⅜	14½	
2100	Cygnus A	5⅛	5	5⅛	
2154	Cygnus B	4.95	4.80	4.95	+.05
2480	Dom Fdrs	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ½
1686	Dom Stores	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
610	Dylex Div	7½	7½	7½	—1
200	Emco	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅝
2570	Falcon	173¾	170½	173¾	+1¼
2165	Fam Play	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
720	Fed Grain	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
403	Fraser	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ½
125	Gen Dist Can	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
700	Gt L Pap	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
106	Gt W Life	112	112	112	—1
13	Greyhd Can	11½	11⅛	11½	
50	Guar Trust	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
4611	Gulf Can	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
616	Hawk Sid	2.40	2.40	2.40	
2825	HB Oil G	44½	43¾	44	
6025	Hur & Erie	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1950	Ind Accept	15	15	15	— ¼
1575	Inglis	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
300	Inland Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21443	Int P Line	21¼	19½	20⅝	— ¾
1500	Inv Grp A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
700	Jockey Cl	4.45	4.40	4.45	+.05
2125	Kaiser Resou	18¼	17¾	17¾	—1
686	Labatt J	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
236	L Secord	11½	11½	11½	
1124	Loblaw A	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5200	Loblaw B	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
850	Loeb	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
9795	MaclA Bl	33	32½	33	+ ½
6131	Moore	38	37⅝	37½	
4335	Norand	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
5138	Nor Ctl G	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
1055	OSF Ind	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2164	Oshawa A	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
1650	Pembina	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅞
913	Petrofina	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
155	Rothmans	19	19	19	— ¼
625	Scotts Rest	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
3700	Seaway Mult	5.12	4.80	5.12	+.32
1480	Shell Can A	28½	27⅜	27¾	—1⅝
4638	Simpsn Ltd	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
171	SimpSrs A	26½	26½	26½	
810	Slater Stl	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
6782	Steel Can	23	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
1645	Teledyn Can	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
95	Texaco Can	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
3475	Tor Dm Bk	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
5705	Trad Group	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
3175	Trans Can	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
9170	Trans Mt	15⅞	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
150	Un CarbCan	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
3580	Un Gas Can	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
150	Un O Can	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
750	Versatile	4.25	4.25	4.25	—.05
25	Walnoco	3.60	3.60	3.60	
300	Weldwood	19	19	19	
200	Weston Intl	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
745	Qwaron A	22½	22⅜	22½	— ½
375	White Pass	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¾
745	Weston A	22½	22⅜	22½	— ½
	MINES				
200	Agnico	.82	.82	.82	
7500	A rouyn	.91	.87	.90	—.05
7044	Beth Cop	20.00	19.75	20.00	
2100	Bralor	3.50	3.50	3.50	
500	Brun MS	7.30	7.20	7.30	+.1
1000	Camflo	2.85	2.85	2.85	
3900	Can Tung	1.94	1.83	1.85	—.0
760	Cassiar	17.50	17.25	17.25	—.2
1200	Chmaloy	2.17	2.15	2.15	
210	C Morris	3.15	3.00	3.10	
2135	Conwst	14.87	14.62	14.62	
4382	Copperf	1.56	1.55	1.56	+.01
300	Crgmt	12.50	12.50	12.50	
2457	Denis	41.50	41.00	41.00	+.5
300	Dickens	2.10	2.10	2.10	
2840	East Sull	6.80	6.65	6.80	+.1
100	Endako	14.87	14.87	14.87	—.1
3120	Gortdm	4.75	4.60	4.70	+.1
3100	Guanar	1.48	1.43	1.45	—
525	Holling	29.87	29.50	29.87	+.1
300	Intl Hall	5.10	4.90	5.00	—.1
4488	Int Mogul	14.25	13.75	13.75	—.5
1900	Km Kotla	3.20	3.00	3.10	—
1296	Kerr Ad	14.00	13.75	14.00	+.1
10	Labrad	27.50	27.50	27.50	
2605	L Dufit	18.25	17.75	18.12	+.1
200	La Luz	11.12	11.12	11.12	
780	Leitch	2.30	2.20	2.20	—.1
1300	Macassa	1.40	1.40	1.40	
300	Madson	1.21	1.21	1.21	—
5417	Mattag	26.50	25.75	26.37	+
600	Newcon	7.45	7.35	7.35	+
1450	New Imp	2.84	2.80	2.84	+
4020	Oepm	14.00	13.87	13.87	
2600	Orchan	3.80	3.80	3.80	
200	Pamour	2.20	2.20	2.20	
3977	Patino	46.25	44.00	44.75	—1.
100	Pine Pt	34.25	33.37	34.25	
615	Placer	47.00	46.75	47.00	+
1100	Rayrock	1.84	1.80	1.80	
17642	Sherritt	23.50	23.00	23.50	
1845	Steep R	3.95	3.85	3.95	
6755	Sullivan	7.70	7.50	7.60	+.10
3080	Teck A	7.25	7.20	7.20	—.20
3500	Tribag	1.21	1.20	1.20	
200	Upp Can	2.00	2.00	2.00	—.02
6150	W Mines	4.15	4.10	4.10	—.05
10125	Willroy	1.10	1.06	1.08	+.02
3000	Yk Bear	6.50	6.25	6.25	—.25
	Oils & Gas				
3658	Alminex	5.50	5.35	5.45	
3850	Cen Del	12.50	12.12	12.50	
4250	Clark C	2.55	2.40	2.50	—.05
10800	Dynam	1.90	1.80	1.80	—.05
1050	Gt Plain	27.50	27.00	27.50	—.12
5300	Nat Petro	2.85	2.55	2.75	—.10
12060	Num OG	8.10	7.60	7.95	—.15
7700	Permo	1.10	1.06	1.07	—.01
3584	Petrol	1.37	1.31	1.32	—.0
8400	Place G	1.65	1.62	1.63	
2800	Ranger	10.00	9.55	9.55	—.4
6200	Spooner	2.90	2.76	2.85	+.0
14575	Triad	4.80	4.60	4.65	+.0
13586	W Decal	6.75	6.30	6.50	—.2

Total sales 1,636,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4260	Algoma	13½	13¼	13½	—
132	Asbestos	26½	26½	26½	—
4184	Bank Mont	17	16¾	16¾	—
40	Can Cement	31	31	31	+
400	Can Stmship	25	25	25	
4765	CAE Ind	5⅛	5	5	
275	Cdn Int Pow	28	28	28	
2927	Con Bath	22	21½	22	+
100	Crn Zell A	21½	21½	21½	+
475	Dom Text	13	13	13	—
3450	Imp Tob	14¾	14½	14¾	+
150	Laur Fin	4.90	4.90	4.90	—
1340	Molson A	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—
200	Molson B	18	18	18	
5720	Power Cp	9½	9½	9½	—
1203	Price Co	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
13060	Royal Bank	23⅝	23½	23½	—
2020	Steinberg A	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
185	Velcro Ind	25	24	25	+
2515	Zellers	11⅝	11½	11½	

Total sales 1,098,500 shares.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1969-70 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
		LeslieFa .40b	9	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
		Levin Town	577	10½	10½	9⅛	9½	—1⅜
		Levitz Furn	29	46⅝	47⅝	46½	47⅝	+1½
		Lib Fab .50t	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		Liberty Leas	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		LilliAnn 1.64f	4	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
		Lily-Lynn A	3	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ½
		Ling TVgt wt	1223	7¾	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
		Lockwd KB	10	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
		LodgeSh .05g	x12	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
		Loehman .32	5	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
		Loews Th. wt	77	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
		Logistics Ind	24	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
		Long Witt .20	31	46½	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ½
		LaGasSv 1.02	1	21½	21½	21½	21	
		LSB Ind	5	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
		LTV Aero .80	108	11⅝	13	11⅝	12½	+ ⅞
		LTV Aero wt	64	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
		LTV Electros	7	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		LTV Ling Alt	15	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
		LTV Ling wt	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
		LTVLin pf.80	5	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		Lundy Elec	7	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
		Lynch Corp	5	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
		Macrod Chat	531	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6	
		Magna Oil	216	6⅛	6¼	5⅝	5¾	— ¼
		Mallery Ran	176	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅞
		MamMart .28	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
		Magmt Data	3	23½	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
		Mangel St .30	3	10¾	11	10¾	11	
		Mangood .60	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
		Mansurian n	43	23	23	22⅝	23	
		Manuf TR .50	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
		Marinduq .92	27	19½	19⅝	19	19¼	— ¼
		Marlene .20	9	7½	7½	7⅜	7	
		MarleyCo .40	13	41	41	40¼	41	— ¼
		Marshall Ind	138	42¼	44	42¼	43½	— ¼
		MasldSon .40	6	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
		MaulBros .20	14	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	
		Mauleind .50	2	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
		McCrory wt	8	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
		McCror wt n	14	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
		McCull Oil .25	129	33½	34¾	33	34¼	+ ⅞
		McDonoh .30	x24	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅝
		Means FW 1	3	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
		MedcaJwly A	3	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
		MEM Co .72	25	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
		Merlasco .73f	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
		Merle N .20g	6	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
		Merrill Isl	26	3	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	
		Mich Genl	18	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
		Mich Sug .10	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		Mich Sg pf.24	4	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		Microwave	39	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
		Midl Co .60	2	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
		MidlMtg .25e	49	13⅛	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
		MidwFinl .32	8	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	
		Milgo Elect	120	66	68⅜	66	68¼	+2¼
		MillrWohl .30	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		MillOnyx .64f	43	16½	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅝
		Milo Elec	4	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
		Milton Roy	24	31	31¼	29¼	30	— ¾
		Mirro Al 1.80	1	28	28	28	28	
		MoBeef Pkrs	37	27	27	26	26¼	—1¼
		MoKenTex ct	18	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
		Mite Corp	229	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	
		Mobile Home	24	11½	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
		Mohawk Airl	3	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
		Molybd Can	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		Molybd 1.96f	121	41	41⅞	40½	41⅞	+ ¼
		Molyb pf2.50	2	49	49	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅞
		Moog Inc	3	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8½	— ⅜
		Morse El Pd	52	16½	17¼	16½	17½	+1
		MortonSh .32	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
		MoltsSMk .16	1	10	10	10	10	
		Mouldings	77	9½	10⅛	9½	9⅝	
		Mt Vern 1.50	4	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
		Mov Star .50	13	16¾	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
		Movielab	4	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
		MPO Vid .74f	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
		MultiAm .79f	16	13½	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅜
10⅝	3⅝	Muter Co	2	4	4	4	4	
23	10⅝	MWA Co .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
		N						
18¾	6½	Napco Ind	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	
15⅝	6⅝	Narda Micro	10	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ½
12⅝	6⅛	Nat Alfalfa	5	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
9⅝	4½	Nat Bellas H	6	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	15	N Caskt .15g	z500	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
34¼	7¼	Nat Gen wt	27	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
20¼	4⅝	Nat Gen wt n	104	5⅝	5½	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅛	Nat Hlth Ent	61	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
15	2⅞	Nat Ind wt	51	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
16	4⅛	Nat Radio Co	1	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	12¾	N Realty .80	2	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
39¼	19	Nat Systems	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
29½	10⅝	Needham .20	4	10¾	11	10¾	11	
17⅞	11¾	Neisner .20	8	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
11½	6	Nelly Do .20e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
23¾	11	NestleLe .20b	57	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
33	12⅝	N Eng Nuclr	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
20½	9⅛	N HampB .40	3	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅞	Newidria Mn	39	3¾	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	12¼	New Mex&Ar	5	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	
14⅝	6	NewPark Mn	30	8¾	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
78⅝	47¼	N Proc 1.25e	26	56⅛	57½	55½	56½	— ⅛
60¼	31½	NYTimes .60a	12	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅜
16⅝	6	NiagFrSv .30	8	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
27¼	10	NMS Indust	18	10	10	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅜
39⅝	12⅝	Norf So Ry	8	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
32⅝	14½	Nortek Inc	148	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
27½	20¼	No AMtg .42c	33	26½	26½	26	26½	
13	5¼	Nor Am Roy	7	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
30⅝	19⅝	NoAmSug .80	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
16½	6	Nor Cdn Oils	154	6¾	6⅞	6½	6½	—1-16
20½	5½	Noeast Airlin	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
7	3⅞	Nowst Ind wt	48	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
46½	14⅝	Novo Cp .80	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7¾	3¾	Nuclear Am	68	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
53⅝	20	Nuclear Data	58	34	35¼	33¾	34¾	+ ¾
39	7⅝	Nytronics	287	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½	
		O						
38½	27	Offshore Co	13	28	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
51¾	34½	Ohio Brass 2	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
36⅞	20½	OKC Corp .80	38	24½	24½	23⅞	24¼	— ½
30	7⅝	Okonite Co	51	10¼	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	+ ¾
13⅞	3¼	Okonite wt	53	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
27⅝	5½	Old Town	3	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
120¼	93½	Ookiep 4.20e	z100	108¼	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅜
48¼	19	Olla Ind	4	21¾	21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
15½	3½	Ormand Ind	16	4¼	4¼	4	4	—⅛
26¼	5¾	Originala .30	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
40	24⅝	OverhdDr .60	3	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	4⅛	Oxford Elec	12	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
39	18	OxfdFst 1.07t	12	22½	23½	22½	23½	+1
9½	4⅞	Ozark Airline	20	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
		P-Q						
12¾	3⅝	P&F Indust	5	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12¼	4⅝	Pac Cst Prop	9	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	20	PGE 6pf 1.50	4	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
22	16⅞	PGE pf 1.37	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	15½	PG rdpf 1.25	4	17	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
20	15	PG rdpfA1.25	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
19	14⅝	PG 4.80pf1.20	5	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
17⅝	14	PG 4.50pf1.12	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
58¾	20	PacHold .60b	10	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Pac Indus	11	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	
73½	58	Pac Lt pf4.75	z100	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	— ¼
70	54	Pac Lt pf4.50	z130	59½	59½	58¼	58¼	—2
18⅞	14½	PacNWTel 1	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
17¾	6½	PacSwAir wt	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
29½	14⅝	PallCp A .32	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Pantsotte .29	22	6	6	6	6	— ⅜
18⅞	9	Parmnt Pkg	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
15	6⅞	Park Ch .30a	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	9	Park Ele .61f	5	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
14⅛	7	Parklan Hos	16	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
26⅞	14½	Parsons RM	75	21¼	23⅜	21	22¼	+1⅝
141½	31	ParvDoh .20g	43	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅝
35¾	15½	Pat PPap .36	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
16⅞	4¼	PatoCon .20g	57	5¾	6	5⅝	6	
30¼	10¼	Raab Gal .39f	46	23⅛	24	23	24	+ ⅜
37⅝	14	Peel Elder	32	13¾	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+ ¾
16	7	PenobSh .10e	12	7	7¼	7	7	— ¼
7¾	3¼	Pentron El	22	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39¼	26¼	Pep Boys .84	3	30½	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
14⅛	10⅞	Pepcomin .40	x4	13¾	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
46¼	30½	PEPI Inc	14	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	— ½
43¾	14½	Permaneer	126	16¼	17½	16	17	+ ⅝
30	25⅛	Petrie Str .45	x7	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
14⅝	6¼	PhilLgDis .91	21	7⅝	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
33½	17⅝	PhillipScr .20	7	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
33¾	4⅝	Phoenix Stl	212	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	6⅝	Piasecki Airc	1	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
55½	32	Pickwick Intl	16	52⅝	52⅝	51¼	51¼	—1⅜
18¼	7⅛	Pierce G .40	1	8	8	8	8	
27½	14¾	Pioneer Plas	49	18	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
29⅝	9⅝	PionerSy .44f	35	12⅛	12¼	12	12⅛	
42½	29¾	Pittway .60b	5	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	
10¼	6⅞	Pit WVTr .54	11	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30½	8½	PKL Co	21	8½	9⅛	8½	8⅞	+ ⅝
47¾	16½	Plant Ind	17	21¼	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ¼
29⅝	10¾	Plaza Group	8	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
44½	8⅞	Plume Atwod	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
34⅛	10⅛	Ply Gem .36f	9	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
35¾	11	Pneumo Dyn	23	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
10½	4	Polarad El	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
43⅞	17⅛	Polaron .88t	12	17¾	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
24	10¼	Polychr .60t	2	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	9⅞	Polymer .11t	z300	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
46	25¾	Potter Inst	58	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅝
38½	11¼	Prairie Oil	26	12¼	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
22⅛	14⅞	Pratt Lamb 1	2	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
52	34	PrentHall .68	16	49	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
24½	11¾	PresRlt A .80	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23⅞	11⅞	PresRlt B .80	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
23⅝	13⅞	ProlerSt .25e	20	19⅛	19⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—1½
12¼	9	Prov Gas .64	12	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
33¾	18½	Prud Rsrc 1a	72	22½	24½	22⅜	23⅝	+1½
23⅝	19¼	PrudBldg .24	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	7½	PubcoPet .15	16	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
67¼	52¾	PSColo pf4.25	z100	58	58	5 ¼775¼		—1½
18⅝	6¼	Puritan Fash	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
16¼	10⅞	PutnamsS .34	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
35¾	18½	Pyle Natl .60	3	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	
17¾	8⅛	Pyroll Co .24	3	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
		R						
13	4½	Ramer Ind	26	5¾	6	5⅝	5¾	
14⅞	5¾	Rapid Am wt	41	6⅛	6¾	6⅜	6½	
14	6½	Raih Pack	7	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19	7¼	Ray Resrces	5	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
23⅝	9	RaymEng .40	4	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ¼
23	6	Reading Ind	14	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
28⅝	17¾	RealInv 1.20a	12	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
35	9¼	RealtyE .25a	19	10⅝	10½	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
34	7⅛	Realty E wt	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
17¾	14⅝	RltyIncT .30e	8	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
11¼	3⅝	REDM Corp	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
10½	3½	Reeves Ind	10	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
35¾	6⅝	Reeves Telec	54	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ¼
82¼	29	Rell Ins 2.20a	z150	30½	30½	30	30	— ¾
24¼	8⅛	Remco Ind	34	10¾	11½	10¾	11½	+ ½
27⅛	13½	Rem Ar .80a	9	14⅛	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ¼
67¼	31⅝	ResrchCtl .08	241	43⅝	44½	42⅝	43	+ ⅞
20⅞	7¾	Reserve OG	94	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	— ¼
18⅛	7	Resistoflex	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
61¼	8⅝	ResortsIntl A	30	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
61	10¼	ResortsIntl B	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
47¼	13	Rest Asso .28	15	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	Rex Noreco	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
16¾	12¾	RH Med Svcs	9	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	6¼	RIC Intl Ind	176	12⅛	12¼	11½	12⅛	
31¾	8¾	Richford Ind	7	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
46¾	16⅛	Richton Intl	2	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
13¼	7⅛	RicoArg Mng	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26	9⅞	Riker Maxsn	14	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
6⅛	2¾	Riker Mxn pf	19	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
29½	15	RioAlgom .40	4	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	4¾	Ritt Fin B .34	2	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15	5⅞	Robintech	2	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Roblin Ind A	13	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26¾	16¼	Rockower .20	47	19⅛	19⅜	19	19⅛	
46¾	33¾	Rogers 1.23f	1	36	36	36	36	
45	16⅛	Rollins Intl	152	32¾	34	32⅝	34	+1¼
26	8	Rowland Pd	6	10½	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
7⅝	2¾	Royal Amer	18	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅛	2¾	Roll Roy .26g	109	2⅞	2⅞	2 13-16	2 13-16	— ⅛
12¼	4¾	Rosenau .05p	1	5	5	5	5	
61½	18⅝	RowmDrl .07e	19	22½	23	22¼	22½	
21¼	7⅛	RoyBusn .05e	14	7⅝	7½	7⅜	7½	
12½	5⅝	Rusco Indust	61	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
13½	3⅞	Russeks Inc	11	4	4⅛	3⅞	4	
10¼	5⅞	RussellA .02e	16	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
38⅝	24⅞	RustCraft .40	29	26⅞	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
9	3½	Ryerson Hay	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		S						
12¾	11¼	Sabin Roy .36	2	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
25½	10	Safegurd Ind	71	15⅞	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅞	StJhnTrk .90	45	27½	30¾	27½	30¾	+3¼
9⅝	4¾	SalemBr .10g	45	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
17⅛	4⅞	S Ca:lcs .57g	10	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
17⅞	13¾	SDiegoG pf 1	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	
38	19⅝	San JRa 2.66t	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
26¾	15¾	SanitasS .04e	17	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
15⅝	5	Sargent Ind	57	5⅝	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
24⅝	22½	SavAStop .24	14	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+⅜
73	27½	Sevin B Mch	67	56½	57⅞	56½	57⅞	+ ⅝
21¾	9¾	Savoy Indust	20	10	10½	9¾	10½	+ ½
125	51¼	Saxon Indust	168	95	97½	95	97	+2
13¼	5	Sayre Fisher	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅝	12⅝	Scam Instru	12	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
23½	11	Schiller .16	3	11	11	11	11	
45¾	33	Science Mgt	8	37	37	36½	36½	—1
17¾	6	Scient Atlant	18	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
27¼	10	Scope Indust	5	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
17	13⅞	ScottysH .10g	5	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
39⅞	17	Scurry Rain	22	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
18½	8⅝	Sea Containr	18	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
15¾	6¾	Sealectro Cp	5	8½	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
19	8⅛	Sears Ind .44	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
19½	9	Season All	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	10¼	Sec Mtg .19e	59	20⅝	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
14⅞	6¾	Seeman Bros	16	7⅝	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23½	10¼	SelasCorp .40	14	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼	+⅜
27⅞	11	Selig Latz .80	2	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	4¾	Sequoyah Ind	276	6	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12	Servisco .38	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅞	Servo Corp	21	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
17½	8⅛	Seton Co .45	8	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
14⅛	5	Shaer Sh .36	7	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10¼	4½	Shattck Denn	17	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅝	9½	Sheff Wat .50	10	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
7¾	2½	Siboney Corp	63	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
19¼	11½	Sierra P Ind	13	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40⅞	12	Sierracin Cp	6	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
14¼	9½	SIFCO .50b	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
33½	9⅝	Sigmalns .50f	15	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+¼
8¾	7¾	Signet Cp .60	1	8	8	8	8	
15¼	5	Silicon Tran	23	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ½
9⅝	5⅝	SimcoStrs .20	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21¾	9	Simkins .50	5	9¾	9½	9¾	9½	
29½	14	SimplexI .25b	18	14½	14½	13¾	14¼	— ⅛
35	21½	Simplex Wire	2	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ¼
45	23	SincVenOil 2	z30	30	30	30	30	
37¼	21½	SkaggDrg .40	2	26⅛	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
9	8¼	Sky City Strs	7	8¼	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	10⅛	SlickCorp .32	131	17½	18¼	17½	17⅞	+⅜
48	23¾	Slick pfA 1.75	39	36	37	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
15	6⅛	SMD Ind .17	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
47⅞	18⅛	Solitron .20	56	32	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅜
47⅞	25	Sonder Brdct	17	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	+ ¼
23⅝	12½	SorgPap .80b	6	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
37	8	Soundesign	31	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23	17¼	SC 5.80pf 1.45	5	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	— ¼
28	19⅝	SC 5.20pf 1.30	7	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ¼
17⅝	13½	SC 4.32pf 1.08	7	14½	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
17¼	13	SC 4.24pf 1.06	1	14	14	14	14	
16⅞	12½	SC 4.08pf 1.02	2	13½	13½	13½	13½	
17⅝	5⅞	Sou Real&Ut	1	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
47	30½	SouRoy 1.20b	5	45½	45½	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	16⅝	Sw For Ind	43	21⅞	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
17	12½	Specity Rest	17	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	6	Spector Ind	10	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	
19⅞	9⅝	Spectro .36	11	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
18⅝	9¼	SpeedOP .26f	14	10¾	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
28	13¼	Spencer Shoe	13	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
18⅞	8⅝	SSP Ind .20g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
27⅝	16½	Sid Allian .60	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
95	75	St All pfA5.25	z25	75	75	75	75	—1⅜
15	9⅛	Sid Containr	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27½	22	StdCoosa 1.30	1	22	22	22	22	— ½
17¾	10	Std Dred .20g	6	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	4⅞	StdMetal .29f	57	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
24¼	14	StdMot A .75	27	22¾	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	
11¾	7½	Std Pac Corp	25	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
31¾	21⅛	Std Prod 1.20	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
34⅝	26	Std Shrs 1.51f	1	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
16½	11	Std Thomson	5	13½	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
17¾	4⅞	Stanley Avia	5	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
6 1-16	1 13-16	Stanrock Ur	38	2 3-16	2¼	2 1-16	2⅛	+1-16
12⅛	3⅞	Stanwick Cp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
23½	15¼	StapMach .80	9	16⅝	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
12	6¾	Stardust .12e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
31¼	28	Statham Inst	12	28	28½	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
25	9⅛	SteinHal .25b	1	10	10	10	10	
20¾	5¼	Stellar Ind	8	5⅝	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅝
31⅝	20	Stepan Ch .40	17	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
29⅞	6¾	Sterl Electrn	78	8⅛	8⅝	7½	8¼	+ ¼
15⅛	8⅝	Sterl Extr .24	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11¾	4¼	SterPrec .25t	38	5⅝	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
49	32	Stern Met .50	7	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
31	22½	Sterneo A	22	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
35	23⅝	Stop Shop .90	4	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
45½	26	STP Cp .40a	65	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	5¾	Strolhr Wells	7	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
37¼	11¾	Stylon Corp	32	27½	27½	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Summit Org	9	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	18½	Sun Elec .40	3	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
13⅞	6⅛	Sunair Electr	3	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
8¾	4½	Supercrt .08g	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
19⅞	12⅝	Sup Surg Mf	10	14	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
54¾	17	Superscope	10	35	35	34¾	35	— ⅛
38⅞	8⅝	Susquehana	40	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
39¼	12	Susqueh pf 1	5	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
18⅞	13½	Sutro Mt .29e	56	16½	16½	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
18¾	7⅛	Synalloy .38t	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
86¾	34	Syntex .40b	205	36⅝	37⅞	36¼	37⅛	+ ¾
53⅞	26⅛	Systems Eng	184	35⅝	37½	35⅝	36¾	+1¼
		T						
19⅝	4	Tamar Elect	3	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
23⅞	14¾	TastyBk .88a	13	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
27½	17¼	Tech Aerofm	390	20	20¼	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
56⅞	18¾	Technic Oper	2	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Technic Tape	29	5⅛	5⅞	5½	5¼	+¼
39⅝	16½	Technico .40b	62	19⅞	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	7¾	Technitrol	18	10⅝	11	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
23⅝	12½	Teleflex .40	5	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
133½	46	Teleprompt	95	93¼	93¼	90	90	—2⅞
30¾	9¾	Tenna Corp	21	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
11	5½	Tenneco wt	51	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
13½	4⅞	Tenney Eng	3	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
11¼	6	Tensor Cp	34	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+1½
11¾	5⅛	Ter Hud .41f	22	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
52¾	30	Tesoro Pet	9	34¾	34¾	34	34	—1
14⅝	6½	Texstar	21	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
37	13¾	Textron wt	17	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
14¾	6¼	TFI Co Inc	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19¼	11	ThorMkt .60b	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
30¼	15⅝	Thrifimt A 1	13	16	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
8⅝	2¼	TMA Co	6	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
37½	17¾	Tokheim .60	277	31¾	32¾	30⅞	30⅞	—2¾
52	16⅛	Tonka Cp .40	14	23¼	24¼	23¼	24	+1
34¼	12	Tool Resrch	57	13⅝	15	13⅝	15	+1⅛
36⅞	25¼	Torin Cp .40b	15	30	31⅛	30	31⅛	+1½
30¼	8⅛	TownCtry .20	39	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅜
14¾	4⅜	Tran Beacon	49	4⅞	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+¼
16	4	Trans Carib	5	4¼	4¾	4½	4½	—
58¾	17½	TransLux .60	26	17⅝	18¼	17½	18⅛	+ ¼
9¾	4	Transair .02g	4	7	7	7	7	
23¾	11¾	Transogrm	9	13	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
34¼	10	TWA wt	26	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
30	8⅝	TriStMot .38f	5	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
41½	16	TriangP .15g	25	20¾	21⅜	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
6¼	2⅛	Tubos Mex	9	3 1-16	3⅛	3 -16	3⅛	+1-16
58½	13⅝	Tyco Labs	24	15¾	16	15¾	16	+ ½
		U						
18	6⅝	Udico Corp	5	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅛	UIP Corp	12	7⅝	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
44¾	6⅞	Unexcelled	63	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
19½	10	Un Finl 1f	1	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	U GasCan .52	11	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
23⅝	10¾	UnAircPd .50	13	11⅛	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ½
9	3⅝	Unit Asb .07g	33	4 3-16	4 3-16	4	4 3-16	
13⅛	6	Unit Bd Cart	4	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
10½	2⅝	Unit Foods	57	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅝	Un Natl Inv	245	5¾	5⅞	5½	5¾	
5⅛	2¼	UnNatInv wt	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	7⅛	UNIlinv pf.70	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	12⅝	Un PDye .20e	6	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17	13¼	Un Refin .15	10	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
18½	7¼	US Ceramic	3	8	8	8	8	
36	18⅛	US Filter	47	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅛
38	17¾	USHome Dev	19	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
29⅞	13¼	US Leas .28	12	17	17	16¾	17	
40½	9	US Nat Rsrs	64	28½	29¼	28⅛	29	+ ⅝
25½	9	USRadm .20t	14	10¼	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
26⅛	16⅝	US Rtfin 1.40	9	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
22¾	11¾	US Reducin	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
15⅝	9⅝	US Smelt wt	14	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
24½	13	Unitrode Cp	27	15⅛	15½	15	15	— ¼
11⅝	3⅝	Univ Cigar	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
37½	8	Un Cont .07d	5	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
29⅝	14¼	Univ Mar .60	10	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞
17⅝	12	UtahIdSu .80	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		V						
25½	14¾	Valles Stk H	2	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾	— ¼
29¾	7⅝	Valley Met	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅞	5	Valspar .15e	7	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	Van Dorn .30	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13½	3½	Vanguard Int	51	4¾	5	4¼	5	+ ⅛
29⅝	8½	Varo Inc	19	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
40⅞	19⅛	Veeco Instru	52	34	35¼	34	35	+ ⅞
19⅝	14⅝	Venice Ind	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
51⅛	16⅝	Vernitron	27	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
15¾	8	Vesely Co	12	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	14½	Votco Ofshre	11	18½	18¾	18½	18½	
18	7¼	ViciLeN .20b	33	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
35½	19¾	Viewlex	588	20⅝	20⅝	18	19⅞	— ⅞
35¼	10⅞	Vikoa Inc	195	13¾	15	13½	15	+1⅜
37	7	Visual Electr	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
13	4⅞	Vocaline .25	4	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
26½	10⅛	VolMerch .20	6	12	12	11⅞	12	— ¼
32¾	12⅝	VTR Inc	29	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
12¾	5⅞	Vulc Corp .20	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
11⅞	5⅝	Vulc Inc .30	15	7	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅝
		W-X-Y-Z						
30⅛	10½	Wabash .20	202	19⅞	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅞	18⅝	Wacknhut .30	2	31½	31¾	31½	31¾	
20	6½	WadelEq .50f	17	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	
52⅝	9⅞	Waltham Ind	13	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
61⅝	36¾	Wang Labs	45	41	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅞
17⅞	4⅞	Ward Fds wt	2	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
25½	9⅛	Wards Co .40	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11	5½	Watsco .16	x2	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
39⅞	19⅛	Well McL .50	4	30⅛	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ¼
18⅛	10⅝	Welman Co	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
34¾	18¼	West Ch 9.0	2	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
18⅝	8	Westates Pet	51	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Westby Fash	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
11¾	3	Westec Corp	38	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
52	20⅛	WnIntHot .20	22	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅝
23⅝	7⅞	Wn Nuclear	35	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	5⅝	Westrn Orbis	27	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
54	38	West Un Intl	32	52⅞	52⅞	51¼	52	
48⅛	19	Wheelab .60a	70	34	35⅝	33¾	35	+ ½
16⅞	9	Whippany .60	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18	9⅞	Whitaker .50	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
9¼	3⅛	White Eagle	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Whitehall El	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
37	17¾	Whiting 1.50	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅛	4¾	Whittaker wt	30	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	3¾	Wichita Ind	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
20⅞	8¼	Willcox Gibb	22	16⅛	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
42⅛	32¾	Wmhouse	2	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅝
16	5¾	Wilshire .32t	27	7⅜	7½	7¼	7⅜	
37¼	16¼	WilsonCo 1.35	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	3⅞	Wilson Co wt	17	4⅜	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	6¼	Wilson Bros	9	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	8¼	Wilson Ph .50	3	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
21¾	9½	WilsonSpt .60	34	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	3½	WilsonSpt wt	80	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Winkelmn .40	1	10	10	10	10	
26¼	9	Wolv Ind .30	12	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
76¾	11¼	WoodInd .15d	15	15	15	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
28¾	15	Work Wr .60	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	
10¾	7¼	Wrather Cp	18	9⅛	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
5¼	1½	Wright Harg	71	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
17⅞	5⅝	Wyand Ind	3	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
20¼	6⅜	Wyle Labs	30	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	
18	7⅛	Zero Mfg .10	11	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
55	18½	ZimrHom .24	38	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
14½	5¾	Zion Foods	2	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	

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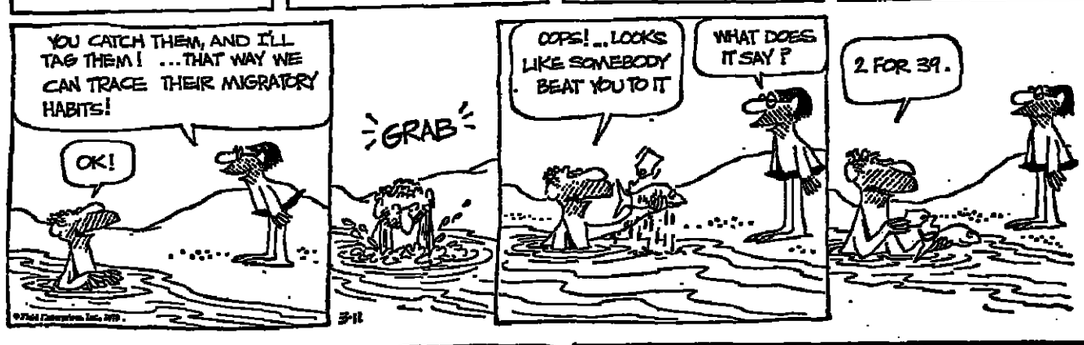

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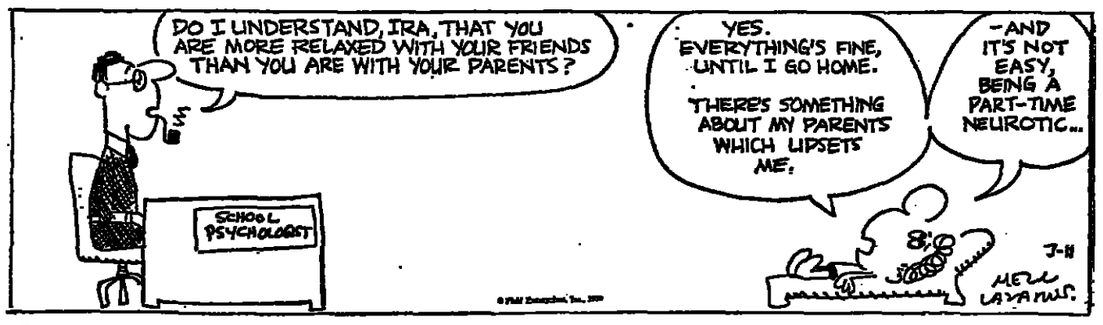
MISS PEACH



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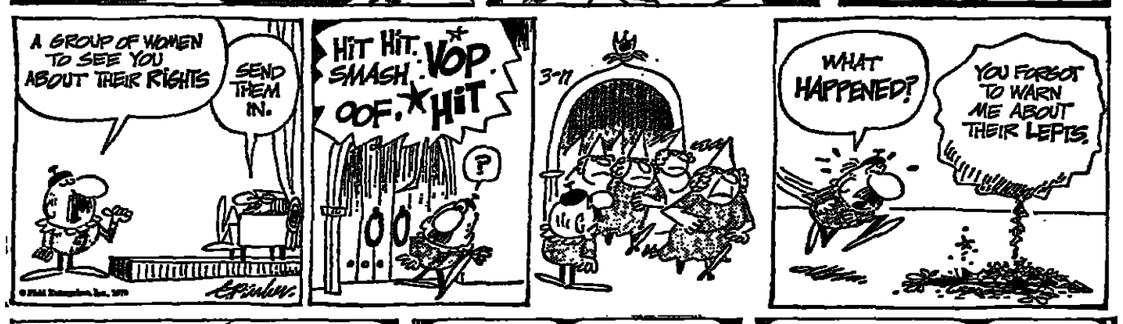

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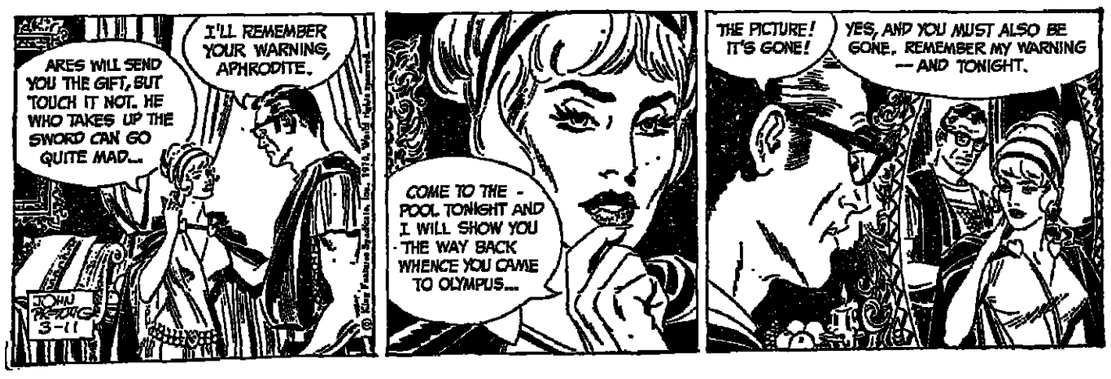

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The lead of a singleton against a slam contract in a suit is a double-edged venture. The slight chance that the lead may produce an immediate ruff for the defense must be offset against the possibility that a queen or a jack in the hand of the other defender will be trapped.

On the diagramed deal played recently in Ireland the singleton lead unexpectedly proved a triumph for an entirely negative reason.

North had a bidding problem when West opened preemptively with three clubs. His three notrump overcall was something of an underbid, but it is not clear that the alternative of a double would have been more effective.

South's bid of four no-trump was ambiguous: Most experts would consider it a quantitative raise inviting six no-trump rather than a Blackwood bid inquiring about aces. Whatever South's intentions, North decided that he might as well show his aces since he had a hand containing reserve strength. If the four no-trump bid was intended quantitatively, no harm would be done.

South decided to settle in six diamonds, a doubtful choice. The suit slam might easily have been defeated by an immediate club ruff, but as it happened the alternative of six no-trump would have been more difficult.

West led his singleton heart against six diamonds, hoping faintly that his partner would produce the heart ace. As it happened the heart lead had no positive advantage, but it had a negative one: South was given no clue to the position of the club ace

South misplayed the hand at great speed. He won the first trick with the ace of hearts, drew trump, and continued hearts. He ruffed dummy's fourth heart and led a club to the king. When East produced the club ace the slam was one down for South still had to lose a club to West.

NORTH
♠ AQ
♡ AKQ4
♢ A986
♣ K92

WEST (D)
♠ J962
♡ 2
♢ 5
♣ QJ108765

EAST
♠ 108543
♡ J10975
♢ 43
♣ A

SOUTH
♠ K7
♡ 863
♢ KQJ1072
♣ 43

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
3 ♣	3 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	6 ♢
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	A	M	P		Q	U	A	I		G	A	L	E
H	O	M	E	R		U	S	S	R		A	T	A	N
A	R	I	S	E		I	M	P	O	L	I	T	I	C
F	A	D		V	A	C	A		N	I	N	E	T	Y
T	H	E	P	I	N	K		M	A	N	O	N		
			S	E	T	S		A	G	E	N	D	U	M
C	A	J	S	W	H	I	S	K	E	R		L	I	N
A	R	A	T			L	E	E			S	N	A	P
Y	A	K		G	I	V	E	S	T	O	N	G	U	E
O	P	E	R	A	T	E		A	R	T	A			
		S	E	V	E	R		M	A	R	G	A	T	E
E	S	T	E	E	M		B	E	M	A		N	A	P
S	P	I	L	L	I	K	I	N		N	O	O	N	E
S	A	M	E		Z	E	R	O		T	A	S	S	E
O	N	E	D		E	N	D	S		O	K	E	Y	S

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TICHEC

FITANN

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARMOR BULLY DEFAME HARBOR

Answer: *The alcoholic actor's favorite sandwich*—HAM ON RYE

BOOKS

DONOVAN OF OSS

By Corey Ford. Little, Brown. 366 pp. $8.50.

Reviewed by David Wise

DRIVE out to CIA headquarters at Langley, Va. Walk across the huge official seal set in the marble floor of the lobby. Turn right in the big main corridor and you will see it—a large oil painting of Gen. William Joseph Donovan hanging with the other portraits in a sort of Intelligence Hall of Fame. Certainly it deserves to be there, for "Wild Bill" Donovan was, for better or worse, the father of the CIA.

As director of the wartime Office of Strategic Services, Donovan (Number 109) circled the globe carrying his K-capsule "of deadly poison to be swallowed if he fell into enemy hands." He rode ashore with fellow OSS operative David Bruce at Normandy; he was with the first wave at Anzio; he flew 150 miles into Japanese-occupied territory in Burma to visit an OSS detachment. He was all over the place, directing a *kaleidoscopic* assortment of scholars and killers, analysts and spies, socialites and saboteurs, scientists and oddballs—an organization that by the end of World War II had 30,000 persons and a budget of $37 million a year, which, like CIA's funds today, could be secretly spent outside normal accounting procedures.

Corey Ford, who died last year a few days after he had finished this book, wisely states at the outset that it does not "pretend to be a complete history of the Office of Strategic Services." It is not; but Ford, who knew Donovan and served under him the OSS, does add a wealth of detail and a fuller portrait of Donovan the man than the one that hangs in the main corridor at Langley. In doing so, the author had access to the personal diaries and files of Gen. Donovan through his widow, assistance from many of the OSS director's wartime associates, and from "Walter Pforzheimer of Washington, D.C.," who is not identified as a top-echelon CIA official.

Although "Donovan of OSS" is wholly uncritical of both the man and the organization he led, it is never dull for Donovan's life was anything but dull. He was an elusive but *gallant and tough-minded man* who succeeded in crowding several ordinary lifetimes into one.

He had an unlikely background for someone who was to lead an organization honeycombed (like its successor, CIA) with Establishment WASPs and Groton graduates. Donovan was the son of Irish immigrants from County Cork, born in Buffalo on the wrong side of the tracks which his father literally supervised as head of the railroad yards. There were other anomalies: the World War I hero who had wanted to be a Roman Catholic priest; the handsome ladies' man who never smoked or drank; the nickname "Wild Bill," although Donovan was gentle in manner and soft-spoken; a politician manqué, who of all times chose 1932, Franklin Roosevelt's year, to run for governor of New York as a Republican.

The first half of Donovan's career evokes every cinematic cliché of World War I: the Columbia Law School grad and guard officer who goes over the top with New York's Fighting 69th; Father Duffy at his side; Donovan, shot in the knee, dismisses it as "a clean wound though" in a note to his wife but wins the Congressional Medal of Honor. Oh! What a Lovely War!—for those who returned.

Donovan's second career was pure James Bond; FDR dispatched him to England where he got a look at MI6, British secret intelligence, and SOE, its counterpart for special operations. On his return in 1941, he recommended to Roosevelt that the United States establish its own intelligence agency for both intelligence analysis and cloak-and-dagger spying. One of this recommendation grew OSS.

Setting up shop at 25th and E Streets, across from what is now the new State Department building, Donovan recruited a diverse group: William L. Langer of Harvard, Arthur Schlessinger Jr., Robert Sherwood, David Bruce, John Gardner, Arthur Goldberg, John Ford, Sterling Hayden, James B. Donovan, John Ringling North—even Ralph Bunche, Dillon Ripley, Ho Chi Minh and John Birch toiled for OSS.

Some, like Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, Sherman Kent and Larry Houston, stayed on and moved into the CIA after its creation in 1947. But others, like Walt Rostow, Carl Kaysen and many more fanned out into the academic world and the corporations and foundations. Many were there (may we say as agents-in-place?) when the CIA needed them to set up fronts in the great universities and its foundation conduits.

The OSS "old boy" network still is very much with us; the OSS and E Street is Where It All Began; No less an authority than McGeorge Bundy assures us, "a curious fact of academic history, that the first great center of area studies in the United States was not located in a university, but in Washington during the Second World War in the office of Strategic Services."

Bill Donovan remains, in the end, an enigmatic figure, with "essential loneliness" and a vast inner restlessness." He was dedicated, brave. And yet so were his successors in Virginia and all also dedicated men. But not elected by the people. If one Roosevelt had not announced his policy of unconditional surrender, Dulles and SS Gen. Karl Wolff could have cleared things up in Italy and perhaps the Russians wouldn't be so powerful today. Presidents keep interfering and getting in the way of the operators of intelligence knows best. They are all dedicated, honorable men—even the ones who led Eisenhower into the U-2 disaster and Kennedy into the Bay of Pigs—but with an elitist dedication and a mistrust of the government who, after all, wouldn't understand. So why ask their consent? Is there a lesson here somewhere for today, in, say, Laos?

David Wise is co-author of "The Invisible Government" and "The Espionage Establishment."

CROSSWORD

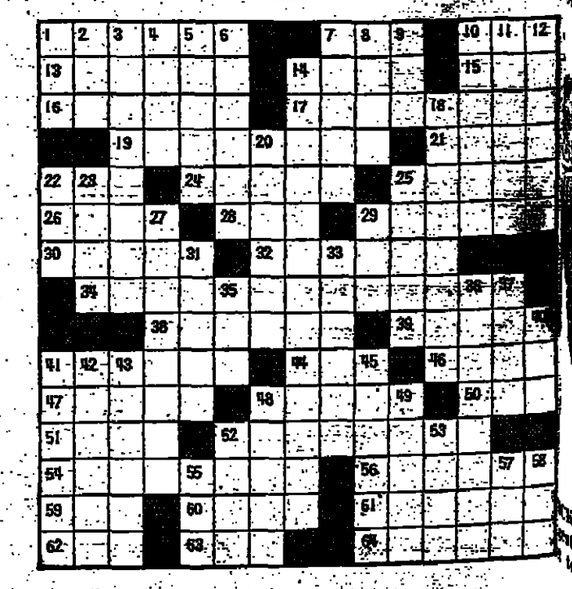
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 "Make love, ——"
7 Fidel's former friend
10 Gym equipment
13 Prefix meaning prickly
14 Objective
15 Gallic friend
16 Intricate
17 Issuance, as of money
19 Dad's chair
21 Press agentry word
22 Son-in-law of Mohammed
24 Principle
25 Fully: Lat.
26 Devotion
28 German article
29 Places for cases
30 Ginsberg and others
32 Sea dog
34 Bard of the restless set
38 Sea nymph
39 Bristles
41 Recoils in a way
44 Aah's companion
46 Brokers' abbreviations
47 "—— is in the streets"
48 Indian coins
50 Kind of tonnage
51 Ponselle
52 California dessert wine
54 Study of the past, in Spain
56 Enspheres
59 Violinist Bull
60 Tenting area
61 Did the frug
62 Chaney
63 Musical syllable
64 Skating numbers

DOWN

1 Little Edward
2 Wood sorrel
3 "Of Time and ——"
4 Word with high and handsome
5 —— of God
6 Used the dice
7 Halley's, for one
8 Long-run musical
9 City transit lines
10 U.S. author
11 Quantity
12 Traces
14 Opening of a sort
18 Stretches the budget
20 Existing: Lat.
22 Climber's milieu
23 Windy City area
25 Trees of East Indies
27 Outer garment
29 Second-century date
31 Dutch painter
33 "When day ——"
35 Pausing sounds
36 Governor of a province
37 Thin
40 Founded: Abbr.
41 Soup-can painter
42 Philippine port
43 Relative of a quonset
45 Chemical compound
48 Soul
49 Mideastern peninsula
52 Moroccan tra
53 House and Senate: Abbr.
55 Month: Abbr.
57 Water
58 Student org.



If Seattle Club Moves

Senator Threatens Baseball's Immunity

By Warren Weaver jr.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).—Sen. Warren G. Magnuson said yesterday he would urge Congress to strip baseball of its immunity from the anti-trust laws if the American League reversed its decision and moved the Seattle franchise to Milwaukee.

The Washington Democrat said he believed organized baseball had disqualify itself as a sport when the league owners began following a policy of moving franchises from city to city, basing decisions on purely commercial factors.

"A lot of people have been thinking about this for a long time," Magnuson said. "When you move the franchises around like pawns, not because you think you'll do better in some other town, then you're running a business."

The senator's comments came on the eve of a meeting of American League owners in Tampa, Fla., at which the future of the Seattle club is expected to be discussed. League officials expect a final decision on the transfer to Milwaukee, but Magnuson does not believe this should happen.

League officials are aware of Magnuson's determination to seek action in Congress if the Seattle franchise is moved. He and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington have already sent at least three sets of telegrams this year to baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn and Joe Cronin, president of the American League, making this position clear.

Whether legislation depriving baseball of its anti-trust protection stands much chance of passage by both the Senate and House, and approval by President Nixon, could well be secondary.

If Sen. Magnuson introduced such a bill and promoted hearings on it, the entire subject of how baseball operates commercially and buys and sells its players would be spread before the public, probably to a degree and under circumstances that league officials would not appreciate.

Magnuson said he did not believe that today's meeting in Tampa had been called to consider any new decision on the Seattle franchise. He said he had been told that a league representative would merely report to the owners on an inspection of the Pilots' facilities and financial plans.

Exhibition Baseball

Monday's Results

Montreal 9, Atlanta 2.
Cincinnati 12, Kansas City 6.
Houston 9, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 13, New York (N) 3.
Detroit 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago (A) 8, St. Louis 4.
New York (A) 3, Minnesota 0.
Cleveland 7, San Diego 5.
Chicago (N) 7, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 14, Oakland 4.

Knicks' GM Shuffles Off To Buffalo

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—Eddie Donovan, perhaps the leading contributor to the renaissance of the New York Knickerbockers in recent years, resigned as general manager yesterday and was immediately replaced by William J. Holzman, the coach for the past 2 1/2 years.

Earl Irish, the Knicks' president, announced Donovan's retirement and Holzman's promotion. Holzman would continue to handle the coaching chores "unless he finds the dual role too difficult."

Donovan will assume a position with the new Buffalo team in the National Basketball Association.

Irish described Donovan as "the best general manager in professional basketball" and conceded he was "disappointed that Eddie didn't stay with us."

He said that Donovan, who lives in Glen Cove, N.Y., only 70 miles from Buffalo, "has taken a job that will relieve him of personal strain" and will allow him to spend more time at home with his wife and five children.

"With the college draft coming up on March 30, Eddie felt he had to join his new team as soon as possible," Irish said. "His activities with the Knicks have now terminated, although he will advise us on what has been done and what needs to be done."

College Basketball

Monday's Results
WCAC PLAYOFF
Santa Clara 65, Pacific U. 56.
NAIA TOURNAMENT
(First Round)
Mississ. New. Mex. 80, Whittier 66.
Carnegie Tech 94, Hanover (Ind.) 88.
Maryland St. 101, Calif. (Pa.) 67.
Findlay 77, Drury 75.
Mount. Ohio 68, St. Thomas (Minn.) 60.

Top NHL Scorers

	G	A	Pts.
Hull, Boston	25	52	97
Mikita, Chicago	36	47	83
Ullman, Chicago	37	42	79
Ullman, New York	25	46	71
Lafleur, St. Louis	26	40	66
Nelson, New York	28	35	63
Ferguson, St. Louis	29	32	61
McKenzie, Boston	26	35	61
Hadfield, New York	26	34	60
Beaulieu, Montreal	32	27	59

ABA Result

Monday Night

New Orleans 117 (J. Jones 26, S. Jones, Rhead 22), Kentucky 114 (Dampier 40, Chapman 18).

Rick Mount Signs With ABA Team

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10 (AP).—Rick Mount, the Purdue All-American, said yesterday he would sign a three-year contract with the Indiana Pacers of the American Basketball Association.

Mount, who played his last college game Saturday, said that he had decided to sign with the Pacers because it would allow him to stay near home and because of the Pacers' generous contract offer. A local newspaper said the contract was reported to be for about $750,000. Mount was third in scoring this season.

Maravich, Lanier Head Voting for UPI All-America

NEW YORK, March 10 (UPI).—Pete Maravich, the greatest scorer in major college basketball history, and Bob Lanier, rated the best big man in the collegiate ranks this season, were the top vote-getters in the 1969-70 United Press International All-America squad balloting announced today.

Maravich, the Louisana State University standout who led the Tigers to their best season in 16 years while becoming the most prolific scorer in major college history with a three-year career total of 3,500 points and a 46.6 average this season, was named on 549 of the 556 ballots.

Scoring 2 points for a first-place vote and one for a second place, Maravich tallied 1,083 points.

Lanier, the 6-foot-11-inch St. Bonaventure senior, received 1,003 points. He led the Bonnies into the NCAA playoffs with a 30-point average.

Other spots on the first team went to Dan Issel of top-ranked Kentucky, Rick Mount, the nation's No. 3 scorer from Purdue, and little Calvin Murphy of Niagara. All are seniors.

SECOND TEAM

Austin Carr, Notre Dame; Charlie Scott, North Carolina; Artis Gilmore, Jacksonville; John Roche, South Carolina; Rudy Tomjanovich, Michigan.

THIRD TEAM

Sidney Wicks, UCLA; John Vallely, UCLA; Mike Maloy, Davidson; Rick Yunkus, Georgia Tech; John Johnson, Iowa.

NBA Results

Monday Night

Milwaukee 124 (Alcindor 25, Robinson 21), Seattle 106 (Rule 19, Wilkens 17).
Philadelphia 131 (Greer 38, Cunningham 23), San Diego 112 (Hayes 32, Lantz 15).

Cubs and Cards Out to Catch No Fluke—Mets Are Real

Third in a series on major league prospects by Joseph M. Sheehan, assistant sports editor of The New York Times. Sheehan predicts the order of finish in the divisional races, but his crystal ball does not show the pennant winners. Today, the National League's Eastern Division.

New York Mets

Miracles aren't supposed to happen twice in a row. But, after much over-the-winter reflection, baseball pundits are tending more and more to the belief that the Mets' 1969 sweep of honors was less of a miracle than labeled. The thinking now is that rather it represented an abrupt coming-of-age by a developing young team and, this having occurred, a repetition of the Mets' success, in part if not in whole, not only is not impossible but quite likely.

Manager Gil Hodges will steer the Mets into the campaign with a line-up more solidly set than ever before, more strongly supported on the bench and with pitching that prospectively is even better than last year.

Tom Seaver and Jerry Koosman provide the starting staff with high quality on top. The other rotation jobs probably will go to Gary Gentry, Jim McAndrew and Nolan Ryan, whose potential is tremendous. Don Cardwell and Ray Sadecki, obtained from the Giants, probably will be reserved for spot starts and long relief. Tug McGraw and Ron Taylor head a bull-pen group that includes another seasoned hand in Cal Koonce.

This array of talent doesn't lend much encouragement to rookies, but it's not impossible that a touted youngster or two—from among Jon Matlack, Dan Frisella, Les Rohr and Jim Bibby—will make the 25-man roster.

Joe Foy's acquisition from Kansas City sets the infield. He will take over third base, a trouble spot even last year. Donn Clendenon and Ed Kranepool will platoon at first, Ken Boswell will be at second and Bud Harrelson at short. In reserve will be versatile Al Weis, Wayne Garrett and Bobby Pfeil. Mike Jorgensen, a power-hitting rookie, is a possible threat to Kranepool for the lefty first base job.

A holdover outfield will present Tommie Agee in center and Cleon Jones in left, with Ron Swoboda and Art Shamsky alternating in right. Rod Gaspar, Dave Marshall from the Giants and the rookies, Ken Singleton and Leroy Stanton, will contend for the spare jobs. At catcher, slick Jerry Grote will have J. C. Martin and Duffy Dyer, who has good hitting potential, in support.

All in all, it's quite an impressive cast.

Chicago Cubs

The Cubs appeared to have it made last season, but cracked under the relentless pressure of the Mets in the stretch drive. This isn't necessarily going to happen again, but it could. Manager Leo Durocher still is not blessed with an abundance of secondary pitching and his bench is not impressive.

Youngsters are being counted on to give Ferguson Jenkins, Bill Hands and Ken Holtzman the support that was lacking last year on the starting line. The prime prospects, all up from Tacoma's Pacific Coast League champions, are Jim Colborn, Archie Reynolds, Joe Decker and Darcy Fast. Dick LeMay, another Tacoman, is expected to bolster a bull pen that suffered from subpar performance by Phil Regan and Ted Abernathy last year.

United Press International.

CLEANUP HITTER—Ron Swoboda of New York Mets is only limbering up; he is not about to commit a dastardly deed.

Chicago's outfield continues to present problems but steps have been taken that may largely solve them. Billy Williams in left will have a worthy companion in right in Johnny Callison, obtained from the Phillies. Center, a plague spot in recent years, will be the scene of a wide-open tournament. Jim Hickman probably rates the edge on his 21 homers in 1969 but much in the picture starting out will be Don Young, Jimmie Hall and the rookies Cleo James and Boots Day.

Durable Randy Hundley, who caught 151 games last year, makes catcher a strong spot. The reserve job is up for grabs, with rookie Mark Bobb probably the top candidate.

With understandable reservations about how much longer 39-year-old Ernie Banks can carry on at first, the Cubs' infield rates with the best. Glenn Beckert at second, Don Kessinger at short and Ron Santo at third are skilled fielders who hit, with abundant power in the case of Santo. Paul Popovich and Nate Oliver rate as the chief reserves. Just who will spell Banks isn't immediately clear.

The Cubs definitely rate as a threat again, though perhaps not as great a one as the Cardinals.

St. Louis Cardinals

Perhaps because of their 1969 bogdown after two straight years as pennant-winners, the Cardinals should be regarded as the chief threat to the Mets and Cubs. The St. Louis office reacted vigorously to last year's collapse, with the result that manager Red Schoendienst heads into the campaign with a drastically revised cast.

Slugging Richie Allen, whose repeated absenteeism earned the disfavor of the Phillies, was obtained, with Cookie Rojas and Jerry Johnson in exchange for Curt Flood, Tim McCarver and Joe Hoerner.

Allen is scheduled to take over first base, with Joe Torre returning to catcher to replace McCarver. Julian Javier is set at second and Mike Shannon at third. At short, Dal Maxvill, who batted only .175 in 1969, faces challenges from the youngsters, Steve Huntz and Jerry DaVanon. The versatile Rojas, who can play almost anywhere, is another possibility.

Jose Cardenal probably will replace Flood in center. Lou Brock will move to right. Youngsters Carl Taylor from the Pirates and Joe Hague may be platooned in left. Depending on how things develop, Allen might wind up in the outfield. Fast development by Ted Simmons, a high-rated young catcher, could bring this about. Taylor is serviceable at catcher, too.

On the front line, the Cardinals' pitching is on a level close to that of the Mets. Bob Gibson and Steve Carlton provide strong right-left leadership. Nelson Briles and Mike Torrez are the other certain starters, with the fifth man to be selected from among Chuck Taylor, Johnson, George Culver and Rich Nye. This group, plus Sal Campisi and Tom Hilgendorf, will man the bull pen, which is not impressive.

The Cardinals are not the set team they were in their recent championship years and their pitching isn't as deep as it might be. But they've added enough power to command fresh respect.

Pittsburgh Pirates

The Pirates, under the direction of Danny Murtaugh, who led them to their 1960 pennant, could be a party to the pennant fight—if they get the right answers to two burning questions. One is, will Bill Mazeroski and Gene Alley, out with injuries for most of 1969, be able to play regularly at second and short? The second involves the quality of the bull pen.

Without Mazeroski and Alley, the infield is undistinguished. And, while hopefully improved, the Pirates' front-line pitching is not so overwhelming that it can get along without strong support.

On the credit side, the Pirates are strong on attack, have probably the best outfield in baseball in Roberto Clemente, Matty Alou and Willie Stargell and a gifted young catcher in Manny Sanguillen.

If Mazeroski and Alley have not recovered from their ailments enough to be fully effective, little Freddie Patek probably will be installed again at short and the Pirates will piece it out at second with José Pagan and José Martinez. Pittsburgh broke in new men at the corners last year—Al Oliver at first and Richie Hebner at third, and is happy with them. Bob Robertson, rated a potential slugging star, also will be considered at those positions.

Last year's performances by Dock Ellis, Bob Moose and Luke Walker encourage hope that the Pirates will have a respectable five-man pitching rotation, with Bob Veale and Steve Blass in the top spots. Getting Dave Giusti from the Cardinals provides a seasoned spot starter. The bull-pen crew will be picked from among Bruce Dal Canton, Joe Gibbon, Chuck Hartenstein and Lou Marone. Rookie candidates for the staff who will get a hard look are the unrostered Fred Cambria, viewed as a potential star, and Gene Garber, a relief prospect.

Philadelphia Phillies

The Phillies, who will be under a new manager, Frank Lucchesi, a first-timer in the majors, appear to be in a transitional stage and too much can't be expected of them. They have an improved pitching outlook and have upgraded their catching, but they are loaded with infield and outfield problems.

If Chris Short's arm is sound again, as indicated by his winter play, the Phillies' pitching staff will have a head start toward respectability. The other likely starters are Woodie Fryman, Jim Bunning, Rick Wise and Grant Jackson, although such youngsters as Billy Champion, Lowell Palmer, Jeff James and Barry Lersch also will be given a chance. Getting Dick Selma from the Cubs and Joe Hoerner from the Cardinals upgrades a bull pen whose holdovers include Billy Wilson and Fred Wenz.

The acquisition of Tim McCarver from the Cardinals makes catcher a strong department. They also have a competent holdover catcher in Mike Ryan.

Two rookies may move into regular infield jobs. They are Denny Doyle at second, who is rated high on all counts, and Larry Bowa at short, less of a hitter but talented defensively. If Bowa makes it at short, Don Money will be shifted to third, where it's believed he will be more comfortable and hit better. Deron Johnson is set at first base, although Lucchesi plans to take a close look at Ron Allen, Rich Allen's slugging younger brother. Tony Taylor, Terry Harmon and Rick Joseph provide bench depth.

The outfield will present problems if Curt Flood, obtained from the Cardinals, does not play for the Phillies. Larry Hisle will take over right and John Briggs probably will be installed in left. Byron Browne, Oscar Gamble, Ron Stone and Joe Lis will scramble for the other jobs.

Montreal Expos

No expansion team can reasonably expect to get fully off the ground inside of three or four years, so Montreal must be patient. However, there are signs that the Expos at least are making progress in the right direction. They will have more substance in every department than they had starting out a year ago and manager Gene Mauch expects them to be considerably more competitive.

A young pitching staff led by Bill Stoneman, who won 11 games and pitched a no-hitter in 1969, has potential. The other probable starters are Joe Sparma from the Tigers, Jim Britten from the Braves, Steve Renko and Mike Wegener. Other possibilities are Gary Waslewski and Howie Reed. Dan McGinn and Claude Raymond head a bull pen that could stand reinforcement.

Ron Fairly, the ex-Dodger, anchors the infield at first base. The other positions are reasonably well set, with Gary Sutherland at second, Bobby Wine at short and Coco Laboy at third. Seasoned reserves are urgently needed, particularly at short. Wine has a history of back trouble.

Rusty Staub in right lends distinction to the outfield. The other positions are open starting out. Adolfo Phillips, out of action at the end of last year for stomach surgery, probably will be in center if sound. Mack Jones faces a battle from Bob Bailey in left. Young Jim Fairey also may work into the picture, along with Ty Cline.

Ron Brand, John Bateman and John Boccabella will share the catching duties.

It's hardly an imposing cast but it has a growing core of qualified major leaguers.

Next: The National League West.

Gary Player Offers to Play Charity Series Against Blacks

By Lincoln A. Werden

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—Gary Player, South Africa's top professional golfer, says he is ready to play a series of fund-raising exhibition matches with black American golf pros in the United States for the United Negro College Fund.

The 33-year-old Player is here to join the U.S. tour in Pensacola, Fla.

He said yesterday that he would not criticize his country when away from it, "any more than an American would criticize America when away from home."

But in a prepared statement issued at Pensacola, where he will compete in the $150,000 Monsanto Open beginning on Thursday, Player asserted his opposition to apartheid in sports.

He said he had "deplored" South Africa's recent refusal to grant a visa to Arthur Ashe, the black American tennis ace, preventing him from competing in the South African championships.

Player was subjected to harassment during the third round of the Professional Golfers' Association championship last August at Dayton, Ohio, when ice and a soft drink were thrown in his face.

One of four golfers to win the British Open, the U.S. Open, the Masters and the PGA titles, Player's cash winnings on the U.S. circuit in 1969 amounted to $123,979.69. An annual visitor, Player will be in the United States through April.

It was learned yesterday that Player's business manager, Mark McCormack, is working on plans to induce Pete Brown, recent winner of the Andy Williams-San Diego Open, Charlie Sifford and Lee Elder, all outstanding black professionals on the U.S. tour, to take part in the fund-raising exhibition matches with Player between regular tour stops.

The United Negro College Fund is a nation-wide effort to raise money to provide scholarships for black American students

Jets Get Receiver From Chargers For Beverly

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—The New York Jets, who have spent the winter trying to strengthen their defensive backfield, traded one of their leading members yesterday. They sent Randy Beverly to the San Diego Chargers for Richard Trapp, a wide receiver.

Beverly, who played for Colorado State, became a Jet starting cornerback in the second game of the American Football League's 1967 season. He intercepted two passes in the 1969 Super Bowl. Last year, plagued by colds and an injured right hamstring muscle, he lost his starting job to Cornell Gordon.

Injuries to Beverly, Gordon and Jim Hudson decimated the Jet defensive backfield last fall. Since then, the Jets have obtained W. K. Hicks from Houston and drafted heavily for defensive backs.

Trapp, a University of Florida graduate, played for Buffalo in 1968 and San Diego in 1969. He suffered a ruptured spleen in mid-season last year.

Lindy's Pride to Race In European Trots

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., March 10 (AP).—Lindy's Pride's 4-year-old season will be his last in harness racing, and his interests intend to send the spectacular trotter against the best in Europe as well as in this country. Trainer Howard Beissinger plans to send the 3-year-old trotting champion of 1969 to Europe in late May to race in the $25,000 Grand Prize of Bavaria in Munich and the $40,000 Elite Trot in Stockholm.

In 1969, Lindy's Pride started 17 times and won 11, including his last nine. He won the Hambletonian, the Yonkers Futurity, the Kentucky Futurity, the Colonial and the Dexter Cup.

South Africa Cancels Tour Of Europe

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 10 (Reuters).—South African track and field officials last night scrapped plans for a European tour later this year after only two out of seven nations agreed to receive a Springbok team.

Dankie Kleynhans, secretary of the South African Amateur Athletic Union, said only Greece and Austria had agreed to entertain a South African team and that the proposed tour had been switched to South America.

Kleynhans said that during a recent seven-nation visit to Europe, British officials told him they were too busy organizing the 1970 Commonwealth Games.

Swiss officials said they had already invited other African states to compete and could not consider a South African team, Kleynhans added.

The Netherlands, France and Belgium also decided against the tour.

College Cage Ratings

WRITERS' POLL
By The Associated Press
(First-place votes, records through Saturday in parentheses.)

	Pts.
1. Kentucky (18) (25-1)	512
2. UCLA (3) (24-2)	440
3. St. Bonaventure (22-1)	432
4. Jacksonville (3) (24-1)	350
5. New Mexico State (1) (24-3)	300
6. South Carolina (23-3)	289
7. Iowa (1) (19-4)	242
8. Marquette (22-3)	168
9. Notre Dame (21-6)	126
10. North Carolina St. (22-6)	118
11. Florida State (23-3)	117
12. Houston (23-3)	106
13. Penn (25-2)	92
14. Drake (21-6)	75
15. Davidson (22-5)	51
16. Utah State (21-6)	43
17. Niagara (22-5)	24
18. Western Kentucky (22-3)	23
19. Long Beach State (24-3)	15
20. Southern Cal. (18-6)	12

Others receiving votes, alphabetically: Cincinnati, Duke, Kansas, Kansas State, Louisiana State, Louisville, North Carolina, Purdue, Temple, Villanova and Washington State.

FINAL COACHES' POLL
By United Press International

	Pts.
1. Kentucky (19)	304
2. UCLA (11)	290
3. St. Bonaventure	243
4. New Mexico St.	200
5. Jacksonville (2)	187
6. South Carolina	142
7. Iowa	140
8. Notre Dame (1)	46
9. Drake	43
10. Marquette	41
11. Houston	32
12. North Carolina St.	31
13. Pennsylvania	23
14. Florida St.	19
15. Villanova (21-6)	9
15. Long Beach St.	9
17. Western Kentucky	7
17. Utah St.	7
17. Niagara	7
20. Cincinnati (21-5)	6
20. Texas-El Paso (17-7)	6

Others receiving votes: North Carolina, Davidson, Washington State, Duke, Pacific, Santa Clara, Kansas State, Louisiana State, Southern California, Oregon.

United Press International.

CHICKENS HIT—St. Louis fans were on Derek Sanderson, calling Bruin player "the biggest chicken of them all" and taunting him with rubber chicken. Sanderson was sent to penalty box, clash ensued and some teammates followed him into stands.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Autun, France, Ole Ritter of Denmark won the 216-kilometer second leg of the Paris-Nice race and took the lead in the general standings from Claiano Chemello of Italy by four seconds.

TENNIS—At Cambridge, Mass., Australia and the United States split the first singles matches in a best-of-seven meet. In the first match, Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, rallied for a 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 triumph over John Newcombe. Aussie Fred Stolle rolled over America's second-ranked Arthur Ashe, 6-3, 6-2.

BOXING—At Tampa, light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster, using a quick, blistering right he said he was saving for heavyweight king Joe Frazier, knocked out Cookie Wallace at 1:36 of the sixth round. Foster, 177 pounds, dropped Wallace three times with left-right combinations and sent him down for the count with a looping right. It was the 20th straight knockout for Foster, who will meet Roger Rouse for the light-heavyweight title in Missoula, Mont., April 4.

SKIING—At San Martino Di Castrozza, Italy, Gustav Thoeni, who was favored to win all the Italian national men's championships, wound up winning one—and that only after a protest. Thoeni, currently third in World Cup standings, was beaten in the downhill, slalom and giant slalom races. But his overall placings were good enough to give him the combined title. Thoeni finished second in the slalom, but members of the Fiamme Gialle team protested that he missed a gate. The jury ruled after several hours he had not. The slalom champion was Giuseppe Compagnoni.

Observer

Laos for Beginners

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Suddenly there is Laos out on Page One. It is a place, judging from the news reports, where a young man with no pull at his draft board could get killed unless somebody does something clever quickly, which is always unlikely. The following pocket guide to Laos is intended to shed the clear light of information on this crucial corner of the world:

Baker

1. What is Laos?—Laos is a fertile area of opium surrounded by the CIA. It is famous for the historic Plain of Jars, the stalwart Meo tribesmen and a rainy season which, if it were to fall into Communist hands, might well upset the delicate balance of dominos now prevailing between the Mekong and the Irrawaddy.

2. Who is the Irrawaddy?—The Irrawaddy is not a who, but a what. Or, to be precise, a river in Burma, a location so remote from Laos that it has absolutely no bearing at all on the Laotian situation, whatever that may be. Use of the phrase "between the Mekong and the Irrawaddy" may, however, make you sound like an old Laos hand in conversation, and is therefore recommended unless there is a genuine old Laos hand in the room.

3. What about the Old Moulmein Pagoda?—The Old Moulmein Pagoda is too far from Laos to have any obvious connection, though what the CIA may be up to there cannot, of course, be officially discussed, as the U.S. government never officially discusses CIA activities, even in old pagodas.

4. Where were we?—We were about to learn how to pronounce "Laos." If you can pronounce the French article *la* and the German preposition *aus* you are well on the way to success: Say, very quickly, *la* and *aus*, and you have it. If your only language is English, and you can say "louse," you will have it as clearly as most people in the State Department.

5. Having Vietnamized the war in Vietnam, will President Nixon be logically consistent and Laosize the war in Laos?—The President's political advisers object to Laosizing the war. They believe most Americans would think he was talking about "louse eyes" and would complain that their President ought to have weightier subjects to talk about on television.

6. What will the United States do if the capital of Laos falls to the enemy?—That depends upon who the enemy is, and upon which capital he captures. There are two capitals. They are Luang Prabang and Vientiane. No one is certain yet how many enemies there are. At last count there were Chinese Communists building a road in the north, North Vietnamese extending a skirmish line through the middle, and Pathet Lao (rhymes with "potted cow") digging a ditch in the south.

7. Let's go back to the Old Moulmein Pagoda—absolutely not! Now quit whining and pay attention.

8. Where does the CIA come in?—Through the good offices of one Van Pau (rhymes with "bang pow") the CIA has rallied freedom-loving, fierce Meo tribesmen on the Plain of Jars.

9. Who is Van Pau?—That's not the question. The real question is, who is Souphanouvong? (rhymes with "You run along").

10. Who is Souphanouvong?—Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao, is the half-brother of Prince Souvanna Phouma (doesn't rhyme with anything), who is the neutralist ruler of Laos and a good guy. Souphanouvong got mad at his half-brother a long time ago and went out into the elephant grass beyond the Plain of Jars to form the Pathet Lao.

11. What did he get mad about?—No one remembers anymore. Old Thai hands say there are rumors along the Klongs of Bangkok that they had a political argument in 1948, with Souphanouvong supporting Thomas E. Dewey and Souvanna Phouma favoring Harry Truman, but it may have been the other way around.

12. Is this some kind of joke?—Not unless you are one of those lucky people who can die laughing.

Scots, Danes Argue About the Noble Salmon

By Robert C. Toth

LONDON.—That gourmet's delight and sportsman's prize—the Atlantic salmon—is rolling the normally placid waters between Britain and Denmark.

These historically friendly nations last week exchanged notes about salmon at the prime ministerial level. The British, backed by 13 other North Atlantic fishing countries, formally asked the Danes to ban high-sea catches of salmon by their trawlers for ten years. But the Danes refused, as they have for a year.

Their intransigence over the ban has made enemies of Scotsmen, who claim the Danes are ruining their famed and lucrative salmon rivers. A few glens are even boycotting Danish butter, bacon and beer and hope their action will spread throughout Britain.

The quarrel may seem a mild ripple from a distance. Certainly it will not lead to anything serious like the Pacific salmon fisheries dispute that was one cause of the Russo-Japanese war at the turn of the century. But at stake here is more than commercial interests, sensitive palates and disappointed anglers.

Species Threatened?

The larger issue is conservation of wildlife, of preventing (the British say) the extinction of this noble, mysterious and most valuable of fish whose numbers have been dwindling since the industrial revolution began polluting rivers.

Once, according to Canadian folklore, salmon were so thick in streams that it was possible to walk across on them. Those days are long gone, and even in recent years the catch there is reportedly down 45 percent.

On this side of the Atlantic, the fish was so plentiful two centuries ago that British servants were promised contractually that they would have to eat salmon no more than four times a week.

Then the fish were leaping up European rivers to spawn as far south as Portugal. Now only the fresh water streams of non-industrial regions—Norway on the Continent, Scotland and Ireland in the British Isles—attract significant numbers of salmon back to their birthplace after their mysterious sojourns of one to three years in the sea.

Where they went while at sea was long one of nature's great secrets. But within the last decade, the other ends of their migratory voyages have been found—off western Greenland, near the Faroe Islands (both allied to Denmark) and around the Lofoten Islands in Arctic Norway.

There are many stories about how these discoveries were made. The probable explanation is that man did not find the salmon, the fish found man. With slowly increasing ocean temperatures, salmon—like cod and seals—have moved further north, which takes them closer to land masses where men fish.

Ross-shire, Scotland, salmon stream

Between 1961 and 1964, Greenland fishermen brought in increasing numbers of salmon, and the rush for the "golden salmon" began. Once the two ends of their migratory journeys were known, the routes could be plotted and trawlers began to cast their drift nets on the high seas to haul in tons of the lucrative fish.

Since 1965, the high-sea catch of salmon has risen very fast—from nothing in 1964 to a total of 910 tons off Greenland and Norway in 1968. This is over 10 percent of the total Atlantic salmon catch. Figures for 1969, not yet available, are expected to show an even greater high-sea catch.

On the other hand, the Scottish catch in 1968 fell by 25 percent from 1967 and may have dropped even further in 1969.

This has made Scotsmen furious. One Scots member of Parliament cried last week that "indeed something is wrong in the state of Denmark" when the Danes refuse a ten-year ban on catching Scottish salmon.

But such statistics are illusive. Scotland had a bumper yield of salmon in 1967, which makes comparisons with that year specious. Moreover, since records have been kept, catch totals naturally have varied up and down by as much as 100 percent from one year to the next.

Problem of Proof

The British Ministry of Fisheries shuns the statistical argument, preferring to emphasize the "grave" but still potential risk of intruding on the salmon's natural cycles by high-sea fishing. Marine biologists from all countries say there is no proof that Danish fishing has adversely affected Scottish catches, but the British warn that, by the time mathematical proof is available, the damage might be irreversible.

The Danes, for their part, also are angry. They resent being tagged the bad boys of the salmon controversy. Not only they, but the Swedes and the West Germans as well, voted last year against the ban at meetings of the 17-nation North Atlantic fisheries group.

These three objecting nations have satisfactorily solved a similar problem in the Baltic Sea without such drastic restrictions as a ban, and the Danes say they are willing to consider lesser, Baltic-like limitations for the salmon.

When the Danish prime minister rejected the British prime minister's appeal for a ban last week, he said bilateral talks between the two countries will be undertaken. There were also unofficial reports from Copenhagen that Denmark might accept curbs such as larger net openings for high-sea salmon fishing.

As a result, it seemed likely that a compromise solution is being worked out for presentation to the next North Atlantic Fisheries Commission meeting in the spring.

Still, the larger danger to Atlantic salmon will remain. Man now knows where the elusive fish goes to feed, and his sordid record of exploiting such knowledge to the fullest must make the long-term future of this species unpromising.

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PEOPLE: *The Lion In Winter*

"The person who had the most influence on me was The Lion," Duke Ellington once said. "He was a greater influence than anybody anywhere because The Lion even influenced [Art] Tatum. The Lion is just a great intangible force that you can't put your finger on but that you can't resist." Half-man, half-feast, and all sweet-keys and sass at the age of 73, Willie (The Lion) Smith was back at the piano this week, gracing Washington's Blues Alley with the ghosts of his contemporaries—James P. Johnson, Fats Waller, Luckey Roberts. "The Lion sang in an off-key and gruff manner, mugged easily and talked freely of life and music styles," wrote Washington Post reviewer Hollie West, "but the main attraction was his piano playing, marked by gentle lyricism and powerful stride figures," a technique nurtured in the East and you'd better believe it. Smith—musician, composer, Harlem oral historian, former gun-runner, raconteur and iconoclast—still delights in flatting the boast of New Orleans as the origin of jazz. "Everybody who knows anything about music," he says, "knows that there're two places where they teach good music: Boston and New York." Nor is The Lion—who won his monicker for bravery under fire in World War I—any less dogmatic in matters physical. "Your health," he says, "is as good as your surroundings. I surround myself with good friends and I just stand back and let the vibrations move out."

Ellsworth Davis.

Willie (The Lion) Smith.

* * *

Spring in the air: "Don't sell the watch," writes A. Friend from Sceaux, France. "I've got a female."

* * *

IRATE: Evangelist Billy Graham, over federal involvement in birth-control programs. "The bedroom," he told a TV audience, "is a place between a man and his wife and God, and the government should keep out of it." QUITTING: Leslie (Twiggy) Hornby, the Shape that Launched a Thousand Slips, her $2,400-a-week career as a 91-pound mannequin, in favor of an apprenticeship in films. For one thing, she's gone, at the age of 20, about as far as she can go as a model. For another, there's the tax thing. And thirdly, says Miss Hornby, "once you get bored with something, it shows." Even on Twiggy. MOVING ON: Patrick Nugent, son-in-law of Lyndon B. Johnson, who's also left his job, as a junior executive with the Johnson family's broadcasting company, to become president of San Antonio's Athletic Repair and Manufacturing Co., which specializes in football gear for high schools and colleges. Nugent, says UPI, "drives 75 miles from his and Luci's $75,000 home in Austin to San Antonio every morning and 75 miles back every night," which is reassuring. HOLDING THE GOOD THOUGHT: Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, at the news that Cynthia Rosenwald, his former speechwriter, is writing a political novel. The veep "took it all rather well when I told him of my plans," said Mrs. Rosenwald, "but of course he was worried. I told him, 'You're not in it, don't worry—but I do have a couple of swishy Secret Servicemen.'" MARRIED: Banker John Jay McCloy 2d and fashion editor Laura Hoke McGehee, in New York, under the tutelage of best man John Jay McCloy sr., former U.S. High Commissioner of Germany.

* * *

Jo Anne Worley, resident manhunter of Rowan and Martin's "Laugh-In," who was in London to appear on Tom Jones's TV show, was asked by the British press how she managed to stay single at the age of 31. "Oh, I like men," replied Miss Worley, "but all the men I meet are either married or they want to do my hair."

—DICK RORABACK.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

THE COUNTRY IN PARIS
16th, private property, magnificent town house, 8 rooms + 2 baths + annexes + garage + garden. — CHARN & CHART